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☞Letters and contributions, by mail, shall have prompt attention.

QUAY & RUTAN, Eds. & Pro'rs.

POETICAL.

MY SOLDIER.

Upon a hard won battle field
Whose recent blood stains shook the skies,
By hasty burial half concealed,
With death in his dear eyes,
My soldier lies.

Oh, thought more sharp than bayonet thrust—
Of blood-drops on his silken hair,
Of his white forehead in the dust,
Of his last gasping prayer,
And I not there!

I know, while his warm life escaped,
And his blue eyes closed shudderingly,
His heart's last fluttering pulses shaped
One yearning wish for me—
Oh, agony!

For I, in cruel ignorance,
While yet his last sigh pained the air,
I trifled—sung or laugh, perchance,
With roses in my hair,
All unaware.

In dreams I see him fall again,
Where cannons roar and guidon's wave—
Then wake to hear the lonesome rain,
Weeping the fallen brave,
Drip on his grave.

Since treason sought our country's heart,
Ah, fairer body never yet
From mother's soul was torn apart;
No braver blood has wet
Her coronet.

No spirit more intense and fine
Strives where her starry banners wave:
No gentler face, beloved, than thine
Sleeps in a soldier's grave—
No heart more brave.

And though his mound I may not trace
Or weep above his buried head,
The grateful Spring shall find the place,
And with her blossoms spread
His quiet bed.

The soul I loved is still alive,
The name I love is Freedom's boast:
I clasp these healthful truths, and strive
To feel, though great the cost,
Nothing is lost;

Since all of him that erst was dear
Is safe: his life was nobly spent.
And it is well. Oh, draw Thou near,
Light my bewilderment,
Make me content!

Miscellaneous.

[From the Pittsburg Advocate]

DEBORAH HART DARRAGH.

BY REV J. D. KNOX.

December 14, 1864, was the last day *of the* earthly pilgrimage of a highly respected daughter of Zion. Her death was sudden, but triumphant. She left this vale of tears amidst the blasts of winter to enter the signless realm—

"The flowery land of inexhaustless bliss."

Her youth, alas! like that of many others, was spent without Christ; but mercy prevailed, and the vigor of womanhood was given to righteousness; while a green, healthy, strong, and active old age atoned, as far as human actions reach in that direction, for youthful misspent days. She was born near Trenton, New Jersey, in the year 1776; consequently she was in her eighty-ninth year at the time of her death. She was the daughter of Jesse Hart, and grand-daughter of John Hart, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. At the age of twelve years she removed with her father's family west of the Allegheny mountains, and after a short residence in Washington county, Pa., moved to Crow's Bottom Beaver county, Pa., and in 1804 to Sharon, in the same county, where she resided till the day of her death. In 1803 she was united in marriage to Robert Darragh, who is still a pilgrim on the earth. Her conjugal relation was a most happy one. She was the mother of eight children, seven of whom still survive her, and for whose welfare, temporal and spiritual, especially spiritual, she manifested the utmost concern. She lived to rejoice in the conversion of some, and died in hope that the rest would yet become "wise unto salvation"

Her conversion to God occurred in Pittsburgh during a visit there upwards of forty years since, when there was but one Methodist church in the place. Rev. Thomas J. Dorsey was stationed there at this time. When at his boarding house he was about to commence family worship one morning, the door opened and three persons entered—Bro. Darragh, wife, and a friend who had lately experienced religion and united with the Methodist E. Church. Brother D had but a few days previous been happily converted, and his wife was then under deep concern. The divine presence pervaded this little circle. They all felt its power. The hymn was read and sung, commencing, "O God, most merciful and true," &c. Then prayer. Mrs D. was overwhelmed with feeling. When the rest of the company arose she continued on her knees, weeping and pleading for mercy. Prayer was again offered. Her distress increased. Bathed in tears, and in agony of soul, she cried out, "O Lord, thou son of David, have mercy on me." Her prayer was heard, and springing to her husband's arms, and while tears trinkled down both their cheeks, she rejoiced with joy unspeakable and full of glory. The scene was affecting beyond description. Every one in the room wept and gave glory to God. The friend above alluded to was filled with enrapturous emotions. He had evidently been tortured with doubts. But these were now removed. With an impressive expression of countenance he arose, exclaiming, "I've got it! I've got it! Where's my hat? where's my hat? Let me go and bring my wife here, that God may convert her too." He lived to be an eminent and useful Methodist. Thus this family morning worship resulted "in the conversion of one, the establishment of another, and the quickening of all" present. The above facts concerning the conversion of Mother Darragh were culled from an article published in a Baltimore paper upwards of forty years since, written by Rev. T. J. Dorsey.

Her Christian character was symmetrical. She gave all diligence to have faith, virtue, knowledge, temperance, patience, godliness, kindness and charity developed in beautiful and divine proportions. She abounded in the knowledge and love of God. By faith and good works she strove to make her calling and election sure. The minding of these things made her firm. And so an entrance was ministered unto her abundantly into the everlasting kingdom of her Lord and Savior Jesus Christ.

She was eminent and powerful in prayer. The Holy Ghost was in them the unction. Her back parlor has witnessed the conversion of many souls, and there her counsels, prayers and charity have consoled many disconsolate ones. At one time, years ago, the winds changed their course in answer to her prayer, and saved a poor man's dwelling from the devouring flames. At camp-meeting the hopeless penitent, under her instructions and prayers, soon exchanged ashes for beauty, mourning for the oil of joy, and the spirit of heaviness for the garments of praise. She was a Methodist by being methodical in her life. She loved all our doctrines and kept our rules. She used her time, health and wealth for the alleviation of human woe, the glory of God, and for the increasing of her heavenly treasures.

For years past she was on good terms with death. She was persuaded that He that had called, converted, sanctified and established her would not forsake her in the dying hour. Some eighteen years since she was taken violently ill, and firmly believed the time of her departure was at hand. Then she could hear sung with joy, and as appropriate to her condition, "My Lord calls, and I must go," &c. She believed that, should she die, she would go to dwell with Jesus; should should she live, the Lord would dwell with her. But her work on earth was not yet done, and she lived to be a blessing and to furnish [illegible] for many a weary itinerant. In her home the preacher was happy, and she was happy to have them. In this, her husband shared.

Her ways of doing good were many. The different benevolent causes had a liberal respondent in her, but her private charities were the more magnificent. But few knew of the hundreds of dollars she wisely distributed among the unfortunate, the poor and needy. With the rich she was a Christian and a blessing; but the poor needed her, and to them she went as an angel of mercy. The drunkard, the abandoned, the outcast, were reached and saved. She had a lion's heart for daring undertakings, and a lady's hand for tenderness, charity and love. She visited much, and prayed with many, even with a solitary member of the household. Sometimes she took pious young ladies, gifted with song and prayer, in her visits to the sick, penitent and distressed. Soul and body felt the power of these visits. She was a good, earnest, active and useful mother in Israel. But God has taken her to himself. Shall we join her in the skies? Then let us follow her faith, patience and works.

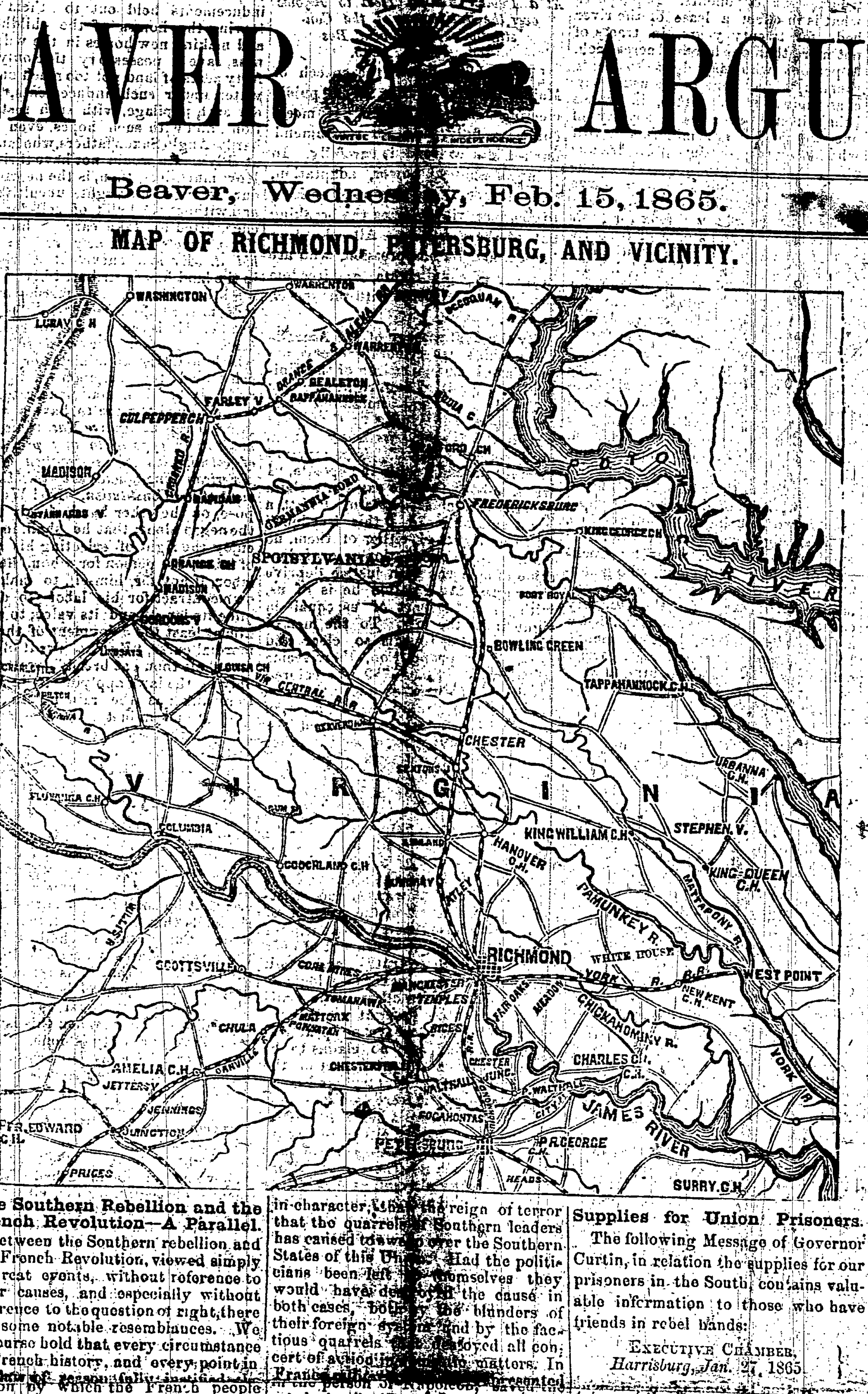
I have thus written after having conversed much with many persons who knew Mother Darragh long and well. They all tell the same story. Her memory is blessed.

The Navy of England.

The official return of the number, name, tonnage, armament and horse-power of steamers and sailing ships, composing the British Navy, published on the 1st of January, 1865, under the authority of the Admiralty, states that the total strength of the navy of England numbers 765 ships of all classes, exclusive of which there are now building, at various dockyards, 28 others, which will mount from 1 to 81 guns each, and many of which are far toward completion. Of the above number of vessels 350 line-of-battle ships, frigates, corvettes, sloops, &c., are ready to put to sea at a short notice, exclusive of about 100 gunboats. The number at present in commission and doing duty in various parts of the globe amounts to 224, beside 48 gunboats; and there are also in commission 48 coast-guard cruisers, and 38 watch vessels. The above total may be summarized thus: 342 effective line-of-battle ships, frigates, corvettes, sloops, &c., mounting from one to 131 guns each; 114 screw gunboats, from 200 to 270 tons each; 108 sailing ships, many of which are in commission; 115 employed in harbor service as receiving ships, hospital ships, powder depots, &c.; 48 coast-guard cruisers, and 38 coast-guard watch-vessels.

☞"Brick" Pomeroy says:—"In this section the whisky is so weak since the war tax struck it, that it is run into candle moulds, frozen, and sold by the stick."

MAP OF RICHMOND, PETERSBURG, AND VICINITY.



The Southern Rebellion and the French Revolution—A Parallel.

Between the Southern rebellion and the French Revolution, viewed simply as great events, without reference to their causes, and especially without reference to the question of right, there are some notable resemblances. We of course hold that every circumstance in French history, and every point in [illegible] action by which the French people overthrow the ancient monarchy, and broke up through the crust of European order, in their attempt to establish a free government. We as definitely hold that the Jeff. Davis rebellion is the most wicked attempt that history ever saw to break down a good government for the perpetuation of a monstrous evil and for the gratification of personal ambition. So much premised, we may compare the events without danger of having it thought that we confound them one with another in any general sense.

Both were revolts against the established order of a continent, and each effectively arrayed the power of a nation against the conservative forces. In France and the United States alike the revolt was nursed when it might have been crushed by the men whose duty it was to oppose it. Louis might have put the revolution down a dozen times; but he acted in the premises with such a ridiculous extremity of weakness and vacillation that it was not supposed any man could be so utterly purposeless, and his conduct was thought to be the result of some deep design. Lameth said, "The executive is pretending to be dead." Here Buchanan was a reduplication of Louis. He stood still and let the rebellion grow into an organized power Though his utter want of character was well known, yet the people were disposed to credit his conduct to a treasonable complicity, rather than to believe that any such complete nonentity as he appeared to be could ever have been elected President of the United States.

Europe put a considerable power in the field in the cause of order, and expected that it would put the rebellion down at a blow. It sent its well equipped troops on a "military promenade" against the raw levies of revolutionary France, drilled and formed by the excellent officers of the old French armies. On the field of Valmy the French Revolution, contrary to all anticipation, gained its "Bull run" battle. Had the forces opposed to the rebellion gained that battle, they would have marched to Paris without another struggle, re-established the old order, and the rebellion would have been done with. But there, as here, the unlooked for event led strangely to another result. Valmy showed that Europe had an enemy that it could not despise, and impressed every one with the conviction that it was but the first battle of a protracted and desperate war. There was an immense cry to arms; and arms were taken up scarcely to be laid down at all until every houshold on the continent had felt the influence of the struggle.

Valmy and Bull run each apparently gave a start in life to a new nation; but the dreadful contentions of ambitious politicians nearly destroyed the existence those battles gave. The Reign of Terror that swept France was not less terrible, though different in character, [illegible] reign of terror that the quarrels of Southern leaders has caused to [illegible] over the Southern States of this [illegible]. Had the politicians been left [illegible] themselves they would have de[illegible] the cause in both cases, both by the blunders of their foreign [illegible] and by the factious quarrels [illegible] destroyed all concert of action in [illegible] matters. In France [illegible] revolution." No political mismanagement could destroy a power that was victorious on every field where its colors were seen. Here it was the same in a less positive degree. Military success, represented by Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Johnston and some others, kept the rebellion alive in spite of Davis and the rest.

Our affairs, as they at present stand have reached an advanced stage in the parallel. Sherman's march from Atlanta to Savannah is equivalent to the battle of Leipsic. It cuts away from the power of the rebellion all the Gulf States, as the battle did all Germany; it arrays all those States against the rebel power, and it sets free an immense force, enabling it to march at once on the Paris that here is situated on the James. Hence, while Grant is already in front of Lee—while the country rises for the Union in Georgia—we hear also of the advance towards Richmond of both Sherman and Thomas. Their arrival will finally settle the great struggle, and will give us at once the Paris and the Waterloo of the parallel. It is one remarkable point in the comparison, that here we have crowded into four years the very series of events that in Europe extended over twenty.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Rights of Man.

Absurd prejudices have perverted human reason, and even stifled that instinct which teaches animals to resist oppression and tyranny. Multitudes of the human race really believe themselves to be the property of a small number of men who oppress them. Such is the fatal progress of that original error, which imposture has either produced or kept up in the mind of man. May true knowledge revive those rights of reasonable beings, which, to be recovered, need only to be felt! Sages of the earth, philosophers of every nation, it is yours alone to make laws by pointing out these rights to your fellow-citizens. Take the glorious resolution to instruct your fellow creatures, and be assured that if truth is longer in diffusing and establishing itself than error, yet its empire more solid and lasting. Error passes away; but truth remains. Mankind, allured by the expectation of happiness, the road to which you will show them, will listen to you with attention. Excite a sense of shame in the breasts of those numerous hireling slaves, who are always ready at the command of their masters, to destroy their fellow-citizens. Rouse all the powers of human nature to oppose this subversion of social laws. Teach mankind that liberty is the institution of God; authority that of man. Expose those mysterious arts which hold the world in chains and darkness; let the people be sensible how far their credulity has been imposed upon; let them reassume with one accord the use of their faculties, and vindicate the honor of the human race.—*Abbe Raynal.*

Supplies for Union Prisoners.

The following Message of Governor Curtin, in relation the supplies for our prisoners in the South, contains valuable information to those who have friends in rebel hands:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Jan. 27, 1865.

[illegible]*tatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:* GENTLEMEN:—Arrangements having been perfected by the National authorities, under which supplies for our volunteers, now prisoners in the South, can be forwarded to them, I think it right to announce the fact to our people through you, and that the State authorities can and will, under existing laws, defray the expense of transportation of all supplies which they may send to this place, and forward the same to the places designated as far as it is practical. The prisoners, it is well known, are in want of food, clothing, and in fact all the necessaries of life.

The United State's government will forward to its prisoners of war in the South the following articles:

Uniform Hats, Caps, Coats, and Jackets, Flannel shirts, Drawers, Bootees, Stockings, Woolen blankets, Gum blankets, Commissary Stores.

The friends of the U. S. Prisoners of war confined in the South are permitted to forward to them, by flag of truce boat, or other authorized, channel, the following articles:

Coats, Pants, Vests, Underclothes, Socks, Hats, Caps, Shoes Hankerch'fs, Suspenders, Looking-glasses, Towels, Brushes, Combs, Clothes brooms, Buttons, Tape, Thread, Sewing cotton, Pins, Needles, Scissors, Pocket knives, Paper, Envelopes, Steel pens, Pencils, Postage stamps, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, Crushed sugar, Syrups, Soap, Butter, Lard, Smoked beef, Beef tongue, Bologna sausage, Corn meal, Nutmegs, Pepper, Mustard, Table salt, Salt fish, Crackers, Cheese, Pickels, Sauces, Vegetables, Dried fruit, Lemons, Nuts, Apples, Mathches, Yeast powder, Crookery, Glassware, Tinware, Meats and fish in cans.

Our generous loyal men and women have never failed to respond to such an appeal, and it is scarcely necessary to urge upon them the necessity of prompt action on this occasion, if they have the knowledge, as supplies can be sent to their destitute relatives and friends. The destitution and suffering, to which our prisoners have been reduced by the barbarity of our savage enemies, cannot be adequately described, and we should all, at once, avail ourselves of the opportunity now at last afforded to relieve them.

A. G. CURTIN.

☞When some of his courtiers endeavored to excite Philip the Good to punish a prelate who had used him ill —"I know," said he, "that I can revenge myself, but it is a fine thing to have revenge in one's power and not use it."

☞Dr. Kane relates that when one day worn out with fatigue, he [illegible] into an Esquimaux hut [illegible] to sleep, the good natu[illegible] wigwam covered [illegible] her own baby [illegible]

Course. French. REV. R. T. TAYLOR.

Among The Tar-Makers.

A newspaper correspondent with General Sherman's army gives the following picture of the cavalry in the far region: When the stars came out that night, they looked down on Wood's and Corse's divisions *en echelon*, eight miles south of the Oconee. Halting one day to allow the trains to close up, the whole corps moved steadily forward, on the many and difficult roads through the interminable pine forests, between that river and the Atlantic. Every school boy will remember the picture in Mitchell's Geography which represents tar-making in Georgia. While traveling through the unbroken and civilized counties of Johnson, Emanuel and Bullock, memory recalled the picture in the presence of the reality. Among the tar-makers, pine of course, is a monopoly. You may walk twenty-five miles, taking every possible direction, in any of these counties, and not find any other tree or shrub or plant. Ignorance prevails with the mases there. No thrift, or enterprise, or enthusiasm ever finds followers among them. A soldier asked a lady one day: "What county, Madam?" "Don't know, mister." "Why don't you know?" half angrily replied the soldier. "Oh, mister, I've only lived here one year!" The people of these dark regions had "heard of Sherman's flankin' General Hood;" had seen "Wheeler's critter company" several times, and were universally "down on lobolition and niggers marryin' white gals, as they do up North." Their staples there are pine plantations and ignorance; their products, tar, negroes and sweet potatoes. School-houses there are myths, and churches more than a nine days' wonder to the oldest inhabitant.

Smuggling.

A very cunning case of smuggling on the Canadian border has recently been detected, for which the law provided no remedy. It seems that the smuggler built his house immediately upon the boundary line, with an entrance from the North and another from the South. He can thus bring British or American goods into his house without paying duties to either government, and can, without detection, easily pass them over to the other side. It is said the fellow has, by this illicit trade, grown rich, and scarcely feels under the necessity of concealing the secret of his ill-gotten gains. The Government of the United States has, of course, been the principal loser, as the import of dutiable goods greatly exceeds the export. But this rat-hole is to be stopped. An [illegible]vention of smuggling is about to be presented in Congress, and will unquestionably be adopted by which the fact of building upon the boundary will of itself be assumed as evidence of a purpose to smuggle, and the revenue officer will be empowered to enter and search the premises and seize the goods.—*Washington Chronicle.*

THE OLDEST REPUBLIC ON EARTH.—The American *Quarterly Review* contains a letter from G. W. Irving, Esq., giving a sketch of his visit to San Marino, a small republic in Italy, between the Appenines, the Po, and the Adriatic. The territory of this State is only forty miles in circumference and its population about 7000. The republic was founded more than 1400 years ago, on moral principles, industry and equity, and has preserved its Liberty and Independence amidst all the wars and discords which have raged around it. Bonaparte respected it and sent an embassy to express the sentiments of friendship and fraternity. It is governed by a Captain Regent, chosen every six months by the representatives of the people (sixty-six in number) who were chosen every six months by the people. The taxes are light, the farm houses are neat, the fields well cultivated, and on all sides are seen comfort and plenty, the happy effect of morality, simplicity and frugality.

A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.—A writer, whose life has passed his meridian, thus eloquenently discourses upon the speedy flight of time:

Forty years once seemed a long and weary pilgrimage to make. It now seems but a step; and, yet, along the way are broken shrines, where a thousand hopes wasted it to ashes, footsteps sacred under their drifting dust, green mounds where the grass is fresh with the watering of tears; shadows even which we would not forget. We garner the sunshine of those years, and with chastened steps and hopes push on toward evening, whose signal light will soon be seen swinging where the waters are still and the storms never beat."

AN OBITUARY.—Josh Billings often mars his productions by his bad spelling. His humor is charming and needs none of this trickery of paint to commend it. We copy from the Troy *News*, his official organ, the close of an article tributary to old Velvet Toes, deceased: "Old Velvet Toes has shaved his last note.—No more will the widow's tear glisten on his threshold, no more will the orphan shudder to meet him, and no more will the tax gatherer, like a wet ghost, sit down before him. Come all ye that [illegible]

[illegible] has left my [illegible] without any just provocation; I therefore warn all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any of her contracts. JOSEPH JAMES.
South Beaver tp, Jan. 19, 1865.

[illegible]es appoint[illegible], for their adoption [illegible]tion.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of $1 per square — each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers, and on long advertisements.

A space equal to TWELVE lines of this type measured as a square.

Special notices 25 per cent. addition to regular rates.

Business cards, 75 cents a line, per year

Marriages and Deaths, Religious, Political and other Notices of a public nature, free.

Religious.

☞FAITH.—A father asked his son to take a vessel and go to a fountain and fill it with water. He answered, "I can't fill it—it is sealed." How does our Heavenly Father point us to the fountain of life and bids us go and drink that our souls may be filled with Heavenly blessedness? But how many answer like the son—"I can't,—my heart is sealed." Yea sealed by unbelief—the sin which God hates—the sin which is soul-damning. Hear then the Savior's voice—"Have faith in God."

☞At the session of the General Conference in May last, provisions was made for the organization of a Methodist Church Extension Society, the headquarters of which were to be in Philadelphia. The duty of inaugerating the movement was assigned to a committe with Bishop Simpson, who resides in that city, at the head of it. Within a brief period the Society has been organized by selecting as President, Thomas T. Tasker, sr., assisted by three Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer. The Board consists of twenty-five ministerial and twenty-five lay Managers. Term of service expires in November next.

☞The able London correspondent of the *Presbyterian Banner* affirms that the Bishop of Exeter is so High-Church in his notions, that he will license no curate to officiate, who does not aver his firm belief in the realty of Baptismal Regeneration. Notwithstanding his high church views, he is jealous of Rome, and dislikes Romanists. He wrote to the Church wardens of a parish at Torquay, where "a sculptured representation of the crucifixion" was about to be set up immediately behind the communion table, thus: "That unhappy concidence of more than one of the clergy immediately connected with that church having lately ceceded to the Church of Rome, cannot but have provoked the sensitiveness of those who object to every indication of Romanism." The sculpture is to be removed as soon as possible, and is in the mean time to be concealed.

☞The clerk of the U. P. Presbytery of Boston reports that the name Presbyterian was unknown in that city in 1845. Now there are six organized churches, four of these having settled pastors, viz: One Reformed Presbyterian, (old side,) two of the "Old School party," of the Presbyte[illegible] He says toil and self-denial have been required to preserve this issue in an ecclesiastical atmosphere most ungenial to its existence and under the blessing of God they have so far succeeded.

☞The *Messenger*, (German Reformed) reviewing the operations of the Church during the past year, says the most prominent feature of the past year was the Convention held at Reading, Pa., in May last, to close, with appropriate services, the three hundreth anniversary of the Heidelburg Catechism, the Shakespeare Tercentary, and the Tercentary commemoration of Calvin's death. The Tercentary contributions amount to over $103,000.

☞The *Courier du Canada* states that the Holy Father grants fifty days indulgence to all the faithful who salute those they meet with the words: "Praised be Jesus and Mary;" and he who answers, "Now and forever," gains the same indulgence. Each time those simple words are repeated at meeting a person, it saves fifty days of purgatory.

☞The Archbishop of New York, with a view of completing the Cathedral of St. Patrick now in process of construction, corner of Fifth avenue and Fiftieth street, it is stated has assessed each of the Catholic churches fifty thousand dollars apiece, in order to hurry up the work on the edifice.

☞Bishop Thomas Church Brownell, D. D., L. L. D, of the Diocese of Connecticut, and presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, died recently, in the 86th year of his age. He was a descendent of Colonel Benjamin Church, one of the heroes of colonial times.

☞The New organ building for the Catholic Cathedral, Philadelphia, is on the principle of the great instrument in the Boston Music Hall, and will cost about twenty thousand dollars.

☞The sexton of Henry Ward Beecher's Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., receives a salary of $2,500 per year.—The organist is said to receive more than the sexton

☞It has, been ascertained that there are 104 churches and halls open in Boston every Sabbath for religious worship, and that the average attendance amounts to 68 475. The population is 175,000.

☞It is stated that loyal members of the Presbyterian Church in New [illegible]

[illegible] those having ch[illegible] sent them prope[illegible] ment[illegible] all compound manures [illegible] which our farmers make.

☞The best kind of agricultural fairs—farmers' daughters.

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

February 15th, 1865.

The President's Message.

President Lincoln on Friday last submitted to Congress a Message on the recent peace negotiations, giving a full and satisfactory account of the conference and the correspondence of the Commissioners. Our readers already know all the facts connected with the conference and the results of the interview between the President, Mr. Seward, and the rebel commissioners. The rebels asked for a cessation of hostilities during the pending negotiations, and until the South would determine whether to accept our terms or continue the war, which the President wisely refused to grant. It is evident from their correspondence and demands that they wished to gain time, stop the progress of our armies until they were better prepared to meet their advance, and prevent their speedy overthrow. The President telegraphed to Gen. Grant before leaving for Fortress Monroe to meet the rebel commissioners, not to let the conference interfere with or delay the execution of his plans. The conference had no sooner terminated, and the rebel commissioners been sent through our lines to Richmond, than Gen. Grant moved upon the enemy on the left, and succeeded in driving him from his works a distance of five miles, and holding, in spite of his persistent attacks, the advance position thus gained. Gen. Sherman, about the same time, it is reported, captured Branchville, S. C., which the rebels say is equivalent to capturing Charleston. The President having "exhausted the resources of statesmanship," and failing to secure peace, is now determined to conquer a peace, with a better prospect of success. We endorse everything the President said and did in this peace conference, and hold him in higher estimation now than ever before. The rebel press acknowledge that he was too shedwd for Davis, and that our government has gained a decided advantage by the negotiations. His wisdom and firmness saved the country in this matter, because if he had yielded to rebel demands and granted an armistice the Union never would have been restored. The South is not yet prepared to return. They must meet with still further reverses. Lee must be driven from Richmond, and his army destroyed. Gen. Grant's strategy and combinations will soon insure this, and then we may look for peace upon our terms not theirs. When the war is over, and union and peace restored, it will be seen how much the country owes to Mr. Lincoln. His name will be inscribed beside that of Washington, and go down in history equally honored and beloved. To secure our Independence in the first revolution, God gave us Washington; to carry us through a second revolution, He gave us Lincoln. Both were perfectly adapted to the work given them to accomplish. Having entire confidence in the wisdom and integrity of Mr. Lincoln, and believing our cause to be just, and that God's blessings will now attend our efforts, we feel assured peace will soon come, by rebels laying down their arms and submitting to the authority of the government.

The Draft.

We publish elsewhere the approximate quotas as given to us by the Provost Marshal of the District. Although the time fixed for the draft is now upon us, yet we have no correct assignment of quotas and no certainty of credits. The country has suffered and endured the incompetency and blunderings of the Provost Marshal General long enough. He is doing more to weaken the Government by his indecision and inbecility than all other officers of the Government combined, and heaven knows some are bad enough. The whole country is clamorous for his removal. Thousands will be drafted that would have been relieved had he pursued the proper course or understood his business.— There is propably not a district in this county but what would have filled its quota had they known what it was in time. Gov. Curtin's letter to the President in relation to the draft was correct, forcible and pointed, exposing the errors and blunders of the Provost Marshal. Gen. Fry is the only man we ever knew who could multiply and divide the same number by the same number, and get the same result not by the same. For instance, Beaver borough under this call would have fourteen men to furnish with a credit of twenty-one, which would leave an excess of seven, according to former methods of finding there is need of improvement in Mathematics as well as elsewhere. Former modes of calculation will not answer any longer. It is said Fry killed Zolicoffer, and therefore he was made Provost Marshal General. It is a pity Zolicoffer was killed by such a dunce, if the Provost Marshalship was to be awarded to him who did it. Upon the whole we believe it were better Zolicoffer had lived than Fry should by his death hold his appointment. If any one can point out to us a single decision he ever made that he did not reverse himself in more than thrice, or a single opinion he entertained for twenty-four hours, then we will admit that in point of fitness for the position he would compare favorably with Tittlebat Titmouse as a member of the British Parliament.

Harrisburg Correspondence.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 11.

MR. EDITOR: Since I last wrote you the Legislature of Pennsylvania has passed upon the most important question ever brought before that body—the abolition of slavery throughout the United States. No sooner did the telegraph flash the intelligence that the proposed amendments to the Federal Constitution had received the requisite two-thirds vote in Congress, than resolutions of ratification were introduced into both branches of the Assembly. It was the hope and belief of the Republican members that the Democrats, if they did not sustain the Amendments, would at least allow the majority to pronounce at once that decision which they knew to be inevitable, and so place Pennsylvania at the head of the ratifying States. They were mistaken. Not only did the Democracy vote in solid phalanx against the resolutions, but with a refractiveness unexpected they resisted the suspension of the rules that the question might be disposed of at once. A bill or resolution must lie over at least one day after its introduction before final passage, unless taken up by a two thirds vote, which was beyond the strength of the Union members of either branch.

The *Record* will inform you of what transpired in the Senate; I can speak from observation only of the contest in the House. Both parties came there with the understanding that the vote was to be taken without debate. The door to discussion, however, was opened by Mr. Brown of Warren, one of the ablest members, who read a brief but carefully prepared and eloquent argument upon the right side. He was followed by others. The Democrats began to assign reasons for their opposition, professing hostility to Slavery, but insisting that the adoption of the Amendments would retard the conclusion of hostilities and a speedy peace. The debate dragged for a time, until McClure was aroused by some bold assertion on the other side [illegible] fessly delivered and evidently purely extemporaneous was one of the most splendid pieces of oratory to which your correspondent has ever listened. It was a bold and bitter attack upon the Democratic party for its subserviency to the Slave Power, its complicity with its former outrages upon the nation, and its sympathy with it in its present dying struggle. I do not know, nor I presume does any one of his auditory, what was the time occupied in its delivery; it held the House in rapt attention until the last words fell from his lips. Then there was a spontaneous burst of applause from the Republican side, such as perhaps was better suited to the license of a political meeting than to the dignity of a legislative body, and his friends thronged to his seat to congratulate him upon his success. The Democracy of course couldnt permit this cannonade along their whole line to pass without reply. Pershing, of Cambria, was their principal spokesman. He is a courteous gentleman, a good speaker and logical reasoner, and made perhaps as good an argument as could be made in a bad cause. He took the offensive at once, and devoted himself mainly to attacks upon the Republican party where it is perhaps somewhat vulnerable on account of the misdeeds and short comings of some of the subordinates of the present administration.— There were remarks by other gentlemen upon either side, many of them eloquent and appropriate. At an adjourned session, Mr. Kelly, of Washington, spoke ably in support of the Amendments. Alexander, of Centre, upon the part of the opposition, took the bull boldly by the horns, assigning, amongst other reasons for his vote, the curse of Canaan, his belief in the inferiority of the African to the Caucassian race, and that Nature had designed the former to live in subjection to the latter. The following is his creed upon these points, literally copied from his remarks as printed in the *Record:*

"Fifth: I believe that the African race in this country are unfit to occupy any other status in the organization of civil society under a republican form of government than that they now occupy; and that the dissolution of the bond that now binds them to this status will be an injury to the prosperity of the States in which it exists, an injury to the white race in all the States of this Union, and an injury to the slave himself.

"Sixth: I believe that the prediction of the patriarch Noah, "Cursed be Canaan, a servant of servants, shall he be unto his brethren" (Gen. 1—25) rests upon him, and that any acts of our own to remove that curse will be [illegible] this condi- and angry controversy between its friends and opponents. It purposes what is in effect a lease of the river beds, for twenty years, in tracts of not more than one hundred acres each, to persons who may desire to locate them, upon payment of the usual purchase money to the State, in whose behalf it also reserves a royalty of one-twentieth of all minerals or oil which they may produce. Its friends allege that it will produce an enormous revenue to the State, and will preserve their lands from falling into the hands of speculators who will look for their profits rather to the stocks of corporations formed upon that basis, than to the development of the land. Its opponents advocate a sale or an increase of their royalty. There are the usual charges of corruption, &c., upon either side. On the one hand it is alleged that there is a conspiracy to give a few individuals the entire benefit of the bill, embracing the Senate, House, and Surveyor General and Treasury Department. Upon the other, that a school of sharks from Wall street are after the choice parts with greedy maws, urging a public sale, at which their agents will be on hand with bags of dollars to sweep all there is worth using in the oil regions. Some strength was given to the latter opinion by an offer, made by Cochran, of Erie, a gentleman who generally means what he says, to pay one million of dollars for the territory caused by the bill, ten thousand down and the balance in short payments. It is not supposed that Mr. C. carries a million of dollars about him, and is suggested that he represents large monied interests somewhere. The discussion was heated and grew personal, and the House finally disposed of the question by referring the bill to the Committee of Ways and Means. Upon their report, I presume the disgraceful scene of Thursday will be re-enacted. In some shape the bill will pass. There is no division of sentiment as to the propriety of opening up the river beds at once, and if any of your readers desire to "scratch gravel" in the Venango country, they had as well come down and encamp upon the steps of the Surveyor General's Office.

Two bills have passed the House, since I last wrote you, affecting your county. The Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, have procured an Act authorizing them to change the location of their road, to avoid dangerous grades and curves, and which is now a law. The Borough of New Brighton is excepted from its operation. The bill to increase the fees of county and township officers, jurors and witnesses in Beaver county, passed the House on Thursday. It gives to the Sheriff, Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, and Clerk of the Orphans' Court, and Justices of the Peace and constables, fifty per cent, of an increase; and provides that the pay of Commissioners and Auditors shall be three dollars, of witnesses one dollar, and of Jurors one dollar and fifty cents per day. It will sleep in the Senate until the fate of the general bill, now in process of [illegible] fees of the two branches, is decided.— The general bill I think will pass.— The great objection to it to my mind is that it will be next to impossible to procure its repeal, when the necessity for the increase has ceased to exist.

X.

A Tribute to Mr. Lincoln.

The *National Intelligeacer*, a Democratic paper, says (Feb 9): The electoral vote consummated yesterday by the college in the last act in the form which declares Mr. Lincoln to be re-elected, for a term of four years, to preside over the destinies of the country. This high mark of confidence in the President is the result of the affection for him, and the faith in him, by such a number of the *people* of the political party to which the antecedents of the Executive belong, as must affectingly touch his heart. If the mere politicians had their way, Mr. LINCOLN would not have renominated. But the people have regarded him as eminently adapted to his great trust in this trying hour. While this is true of the President's party, hundreds of thousands of loyal men, who have differed from his policy, hope for his success; and such pray God that Abraham Lincoln may prove, to be the prophet who shall conduct this people, united, on their sublime mission of peace on earth and good will to men.

The mere formal proceeding of counting the electoral votes in without other interest than such as attaches to the externals of an event which assembles a throng of distinguised people. But the thought will obtrude itself, on this occasion, of the sublimity of the fact that, amid the gleam of arms and the thunder of cannon, the people, "with a weapon surer set and better than the bayonet," have kept peace between themselves, preserved their Constitution, and acted with unanimity as was not present on the memorable occasion in 1821, when Missouri was excepted from a count in the electoral college.

Exchange of Prisoners.

We can congratulate the country that, at last, a full exchange of prisoners has been agreed upon. We shall now get back from the horrid prison pens of the South, thousands of our brave men, who will return with shattered constitutions, and for whom we cannot well do too much in token of their services and sufferings. Since considerations of public policy have constrained our Government, to leave these men so long exposed to the fiendish tortures of an implacable enemy, the very least that the people can do, is to make some atonement, by showering upon them offices of kindness and tender solicitude. They are to be exchanged at the rate of three [illegible] per month, and we shall soon [illegible] our midst, pallid spectres [illegible] who went forth to [illegible] of the flag and

Speech of Gen. B. F. Butler,

At a Public Meeting Held to Rejoice over the Ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, Boston, Feb. 4, 1865.

[We publish below the speech of Major General Butler at a public meeting held in Boston. It meets our views fully, and we recommend our readers to read it carefully. In point of ability, power, adaptation, and clearness, we have read nothing to compare with it since the breaking out of the rebellion. All who love justice and hate oppression, who are in favor of equal rights, and freedom to all, will be delighted with this speech of Gen. Butler's.]

By the final passage of the Amendment which we celebrate, every negro slave is made a citizen of the United States, entitled as of right to every political and legal immunity and privilege which belongs to that great franchise. He may well say, "I am an American citizen." If he may not proudly proclaim with the apostle, "I was free-born," yet he can truly claim as did the chief captain, "With a great sum obtained I this freedom." Of these rights or either of them, no man, and no combination or confederation of men, can with justice deprive the negro. As a nation he is of us, with us, and a part of us; equal in right under the law. To the men of Massachusetts, in this so clear and self-evident proposition, there seems no difficulty. Since 1789, the colored man in Massachusetts, under the laws thereof modified only by the laws of the United States, has enjoyed the rights and privileges of every other citizen of Massachusetts. The child goes to the same school. The man partakes of the same employments.—The same learned professions, medicine, the bar, the pulpit, are open to him, and more than all, he carries it to the election of his rulers and framing of the laws. In other sections of the country, the mind warped and twisted by the influence of the system of Slavery—whose funeral obsequies we are now attending—does not at once comprehend these truths, and admit the force of the inexorable logic of equal rights. Men otherwise just and good have been brought to believe, that the negro can have no practical rights as a citizen; no claims to be considered as an integral part of the inhabitants of the country, and is to be treated as if he were an alien—nay, more, as if he were a beast, and a dangerous beast besides, either to be sent out of the country, or to be herded and penned as such in some remote or unhealthy corner thereof, as not fit to live on the soil which gave him birth, and to which he has every right, and is held by every tie and attachment which binds a man to that portion of earth which he calls home and country. It has been, therefore, proposed to send him away—to herd him in rice swamps or cotton islands—where alone he may listen to the sad music of the roar of the ocean surf, not more relentless and unsparing to him than [illegible] the wrongs of his fellow-man, there to prevent any white man or white woman in the missionary labor of love to visit him, uneducated, to put him beyond the pale of education; to allow his child never to know the benefit of the common school. Just released from a worse than Egyptian bondage, to make him a Colonist, without the implements of colonization or fostering care on the part of the mother country. To any such illogical and unjust treatment of the negro, it need not be said that the people of Massachusetts will never consent. *Our material interest, the interest of the country, oppose it.* For two hundred and fifty years at least, we have been importing the laborer in this country. The necessity for labor here has caused it to be important, even to be employed in the wasteful habits of slavery. Shall we now, that four millions of strong hands and willing hearts are made free laborers, productive and profitable, take them from the lands which they have tilled? From the homes in which they have been reared? From their hearthstones, as dear to them as our rooftree is to us, and send them away in to some foreign land, or shut them up in some corner of this, where their labor, if not wholly unproductive and lost, must be unprofitable? *Our sense of justice deny it.* They have taken up arms freely and willingly in our defence, and we have given them their freedom and rights as citizens. What just freedom is it to them to be penned in a corner, or to be shut up in a rice swamp and not be allowed to see the faces of their fellow white citizen, except it may be a soldier sent as their guard? What true citizenship is it to be deprived of their equal rights in the land their arms have helped to save from the fiery furnace of rebellion, and to be put upon such portions of it only as are not thought to be well habitable by their white fellow soldiers? What fair division can it be of the heritage acquired in part by their blood, to give their white felllow-soldiers one hundred and sixty acres of land, to be located where he chooses—"the finest the sun ever shone upon"—to him and his heirs forever, while to the colored soldier, scarred perhaps with honorable wounds, but forty acres of a rice swamp is to be allotted, or eight hundred feet of marsh on a sluggish river, and that a possessory title only? And yet the distinguished General who makes this proposition says "the young and able-bodied negroes are to be encouraged to contribute their share toward maintaining their own freedom and securing their rights as citizens of the United States." What encouragement to enlist is this? What freedom? What rights of citizenship for which to shed one's blood, even if it is only black blood? What wise statesmanship ever yet founded a colony from which the young and able-bodied men were taken as soldiers? Where the blacksmiths, carpenters, and the skill mechanics were taken from the settlement; and where the respectable heads of families had no inducements held out to them for leaving the homes of the childhood and making new homes in the wilderness, save a possessory title only to forty acres of land not too much out of water; under such inducements, under such pupilage, with such restrictions, and with such hopes, even our hardy Anglo Saxon fathers, who landed at Plymouth would not have thriven. How much less, then, is the negro, by our wrongs untaught, uncultivated and without the habit of self-dependence, fitted to take care of himself? *The precepts of our holy religion forbid it.* Every benevolent Christian in the land has contributed his mite to send the self-sacrificing missionary to redeem the Pagan from darkness, and yet here it is proposed to erect a *heathenage* upon our own soil, into which no Christian minister or Southern school teacher, upon their high and holy mission, shall penetrate, if it is their good fortune to have a white face. I repeat again: *Massachusetts is unalterably opposed to any proposition of colonization or segregation of the American Citizen, made so by this Amendment of the Constitution.* No! We propose, on the other hand, simply to let the negro alone; that he shall, in fact, enjoy the right of selecting his place of labor, the person for whom he will labor, if not for himself; to make his own contract for his labor; to determine its length and its value; to allow him at least the enjoyment of the primordial curse, "By the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread;" restrained only by the laws applying to him and to all alike; as the rain falleth upon the just and unjust. We also accept the fact, that by our injustice to him and his race, he is thrown upon the Government, unused to care for himself, unfurnished with the means of beginning life anew. And we agree that it is our duty and the duty of the Government to remedy injustice, to see to it that he is taught; that he is gradually brought to a state of self-dependence and independence of others; that he shall have a fair share of the lands that he and his fathers have wrought upon; that he shall be left in the several states where his labor is productive and that he is furnished at first with the means of beginning that life which justice, equal rights have opened up to him. When this is done, we believe our duty is done, and that thereafter, so far as Government interference goes, the negro is *to be let severley* alone. We believe that he shall work as every man must work, or become a vagabond. We believe he must be taught, as every man must be taught, to be a good citizen. We believe he must be furnished with the means of beginning life, either with education, habits of self-dependence, or with the fruits of ancestral earnings; and when these are given to him we have repaired, in part, the wrong we have done him. We may then hope to receive the pardon of the Almighty for the sin we and our fathers have committed toward him. Failing in this, our duty, we may fear still further chastisement from His hand [illegible] as He sustained our fathers, because the bitter cup of purification and chastisement has not yet been suffered to pass from our lips. As a nation we have taken the first step in the right direction. We have bowed to the first principles of eternal justice. If we go forward with no halting tread, taking no step backward, we may look with humble confidence that hereafter our political sky shall be so healthy and so pure that no thunder storm and torrent will be sent to clear the national atmosphere, and to wash away with blood the sins of the people. Unless we do justice, how can we hope for it? Altho' national wrongs and sins are sometimes, in wisdom, delayed, and wickedness seems for a time to escape punishment, yet

"The mills of God grind slow, but they grind
exceeding small."

The Boundary of Maryland

A Washington letter-writer gives the following surveyor's legend, showing how Maryland was cheated in her boundary: The Commissioners who who were to determined the boundary between Maryland and Virginia, in the progress of their work had reached the ferry where the river forks.—Their day's work had ended, and, was frequent then and now, indulged in the exercises of the bowl, or rather bottle, so that when morning came they knew but little of the work that had been done without during the night. They were instructed to follow the larger body of water in its source, and that should be the boundary. During the darkness the rains fell, and the North Potomac, though really the stream, was so swollen as to be the larger. It was followed and thus Maryland was cheated out of all that fine stretch of country that borders on the North Potomac. Such addition would have made it a large State, and much more comely in form.

A Trick of the Trade.

It is well known to the purchases of dry goods that cotton cloth made within the past two or three years is much inferior in quality to that manufactured before the war, and consequently there is a great demand for "old cotton." One of the tricks of the trade is, to take low-priced cotton, wetting it to take out the sizing, and drag it about the store, to give it the appearance of age. This "doctored" cotton, is then placed in the widow, labelled as genuine old cotton, slightly damaged, and for sale at reduced prices. No better advertisement than this can be found, and the consequence is that the "slightly damaged" article sells rapidly, while that which remains in the state in which it comes from the manufacturer, though offered at the same price, is untouched. The purchasers go away believing they have made bargains, and the shrewd shopkeeper sets to work and prepares another lot of cloth for display.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS, letters testamentary on the estate of DAVID R. WHITEHILL, late of Hanover tp, Beaver county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to made immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH WHITHHILL, } Ex'r.,
ROB'T. WHITEHILL, }
feb15'65 Hanover tp.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of MARG'T E. ANKENY, late of Bridgewater, Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claim gainst said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY ANKENY, Adm'r.,
feb15'65 Bridgewater.

FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, &c.

Persons intending planting orchards, gardens, vineyards, or improving their grounds, this coming Spring, are respectfully invited to examine our stock. The trees are strong, from six to eight feet and of the best varieties. Planters in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio will find it to their interest to procure their trees fresh from the Nursery, and the sorts true to name.

Parties coming to the Nurseries to Edgeworth station, on the P. Ft. W. & C. Railway, in the morning trains, can select their own trains, and return in the afternoon. Catalogues sent to applicants.

T. L. SHIELDS & CO.,
feb15 Sewickly, Allegheny co., Pa,

House and Lots in Bridgewater For Sale.

THE undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of Andrew White, late of the borough of New Brighton, in the county of Beaver, dec'd, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on *Saturday, March 4th*, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., four adjoining lots of ground situated in the borough of Bridgewater in said county, being lots numbered 49, 50, 81, and 82 in Wm. Davidson's plan of lots in said borough, on which are erected a large two-story frame dwelling house, with a one story kitchen attached, and a good frame stable. There are some fruit trees on the premises, and a well of good water near the dwelling.

☞ Terms, cash. Title indisputable. For further information apply to John Shane, Esq. near the premises, or to the subscriber in New Brighton, Pa.

J. C. RAINBOW,
feb14'65 Executor.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF Valuable Real Estate.

BY virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned will expose to sale by Public Vendue or out-cry, on the premises, on

Thursday, February, 23rd, 1865.

at 1 o'clock, p. m. the following described real estate of Robert Moore, of South Beaver township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd., situate in said township and county aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone, thence by land of Montgomery Hartford and Daniel M'Crea's heirs south 1 degree west 133 5 perches to a stone, thence by land of Wm. M'Kee south 86 and one-half degrees east 135 8 perches to a stone, thence by land of Andrew McCloy and John McDade north one-half degree east 191 3 perches to a stone, thence by land of Wm. McKee north 87 one-fourth degrees west 135 perches to the place of beginning, containing 160 acres and 148 perches, strict measure, on which are erec ted one large frame dwelling-house, two stories high, one hewed low tenant house, 17 by 18 feet, hewed log barn, 60 by 28 feet about 130 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. There is on the land over 200 [illegible] with a four feet vein of coal underlying nearly the whole premises.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money on the Confirmation of the sale by the Court, balance in two equal, annual payments from that date, with interest thereon from same time, and to be secured by bond and mortgage.

JOHN SLENTZ, Adm'r.

Feb 15, '65.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Beaver and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Sheriff's office in the borough of Beaver, in the county aforesaid, on

Saturday, March 4th, 1865,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following property, to wit:

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendant, of, in and to the following described lots of ground in the borough of Fallston, Beaver county, Pa., one lot thereof being part of Water lot No. 1, is bounded by a line running from the Beaver creek, between Water lots Nos. 1 and 2, south 64 degress west to the street or public road, on the upper side of the Fallston Water Company's race, thence by said street or road South 26 deg. east 50 feet, thence by part of said water lot No. 1, north 64 deg. east 33 feet, thence north 26 deg. west 10 feet, thence north 64 deg. east to the Beaver Creek, thence up said Creek 40 feet to water Lot No. 2, the place of beginning, on which is erected a two story frame building used as a Machine shop, and the necessary machinery appurtenant thereto. Also a small brick building used as an office. Also one other lot bounded as follows, beginning at a corner stone on the public road, adjoining lot No. 14, thence running North 26 deg. west 32 feet to a corner of lot No. 16, thence South 66 deg. west 12 perches or thereabouts, to lands of Thornley's, thence South 26 deg. East 34 feet, thence North 65 deg. East 12 perches or thereabouts, to place of beginning. There is appurtenant to the above described lots three shares of water, each share equal to the 100th of all the water furnished by the Fallston water Company's race. Also, one other lot of ground in the borough of Fallston, bounded as follows: Beginning on the west side of front street, adjoining the North line of Childs & M'Connell's lot, thence up said street 73 feet, thence South 65 deg. west 192 feet, thence South 25 deg. east parallel with said street 78 feet to said lot of Childs & McConnell, thence along the same north 65 deg. east 192 feet to the place of beginning; on which are erected a brick foundry and machinery appurtenant thereto;—a frame patern Shop, and blacksmith shop.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of David McConnell at the suit of Joseph Smith.

No. 2. ALSO.

At the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of defendants, of, in, and to the following lot of ground, being part of No. 178, in Pinney's plan of lots in the borough of Rochester, Beaver County, Pa., bounded on the north east by Brighton Street, on the south by Washington Street, and on the west by George P. Smith, on which is erected a two story stone house, frame stable and outbuildings; fruit trees on the lot, and a well of good water convenient.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Joseph A. Schonlau and Ferdinand Evers, at the suit of Fry and Carson.

☞ Purchsers will take notice that 10 per cent. upon all amounts of their bids will be required in hand. All bids under $50 will be required in cash at the time of the sale. If these conditions are not complied with the property will be re-sold.

JOSEPH LEDLIE, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, feb14'65.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the house or old tavern-stand on the premises first hereinafter mentioned (lots 79 and 80) in the borough of Darlington, in the county aforesaid, on

Monday, February 27th, 1865,

at 1 o'ciock, p. m., the following property, viz:

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendent of, in and to all those two certain lots or parcels of ground, numbered 79 and 80, in the borough of Darlington, in the county of Beaver, said lots bounded on the north by Fourth street, east by Sproat's alley, west by Plum street, and south by Imbrie's alley, on which are erected one large two story frame house (formerly used as a hotel), with cellar underneath, &c., a large frame barn and other out-buildings; the lots enclosed and planted with fruit trees.

Also, lots Nos. 77 and 78, in the borough aforesaid, bounded on the north by Fourth st., east by land of Eliza J. Patterson, south by Imbrie's alley, and west by Sproat's alley, lots enclosed.

Also, lots Nos. 19 and 20, in the borough aforesaid, bounded north by Second st., east by Sproat's alley, south by Rifle alley, and west by Plum street or alley.

Also, a piece or parcel of land situate in Darlington township, in the county aforesaid, adjoining the borough of Darlington, bounded north by First st, east by land of J. W. Pierce and I. A. W. Edgar, south by land of I. A. W. Edgar, and west by land of J. W. Pierce, containing about two acres, be the same more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of J. T. Boyd, jr., at the suit of Nathan Eakin, executor of the last will, &c., of William Eakin, dec'd.

☞ Bids under $50 required in cash at time of sale. Ten per cente of the amount of all other bids required in hand at time of sale. balance on or before first Monday of March next,

JOSEPH LEDLIE,
Beaver, feb8, '65 Sheriff.

Notice in the Orphans' Court

The following appraisements under the Act of Assembly, of the 14th of April, 1851, property allowed to be retained by a widow or children of a decedent, to the value of $300, have been filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, of Beaver county, to wit:

Personal property to amount of $300 by widow of John Moody, dec'd. Jas. Moody and Samuel Moody Adm'rs.

Personal property to amount of $300, by widow of Lorenzo Childs, dec'd. Deborah E. Childs and John Childs Adm'rs.

Personal property to amount of $57,65, by widow of Jacob Young, dec'd. James W. Pander Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $141,68, by widow of M. C. Dobbs, dec'd Samuel Gormley Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $300,40, by widow of William Wilde dec'd. Cynthia Wilde Adm'x.

Personal property to amount of $263,47, by widow of John Seawright, dec'd. James Smith Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $300, by widow of Andrew Cater, dec'd. Jacob Cater Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $300 by widow of John Godleib Bock, dec'd. Ann Bock Adm'x.

Real estate to amount of $140, by widow of Thomas Horne, dec'd. John Reeves Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of [illegible] widow of Eugene Fleeson dec'd. [illegible] Kennedy Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of [illegible] widow of George W. Fulton, dec'd. Agnes Duff Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of [illegible] widow of James Shillito, dec'd. [illegible] Shillito adm'r.

Notice is hereby given to creditors, legatees, distributees, and all others interested, to appear at the next term of said Court, and not later than the third day, being the 8th of March next, to shew cause, if any they have, against the final confirmation of the above appraisements.

feb8 JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clerk.

License Notice.

THE following named persons have filed their petitions in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Beaver county, for License at March Sessions, 1865:

HOTELS, &c.

Charles F. Kearchner	Phillipsburg
Daniel Barnard	New Brighton
John Graeling	New Galilee
Francis Blount	New Brighton
Alex. Clark	Beaver

To sell liquor in quantities not less than a quart, with goods, wares and merchandise.

Mary Alexander	Rochester

feb9 JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clerk.

NOTICE.

Isaac Winans } In the Court of Common Pleas
vs. } of Beaver co. Vend. Exp.
Chas. E. Cook. } 5. of November T. 1864.

Jan. 5, 1865, on petition of Sheriff Ledlie the Court appoint J. H. Cunningham, Esq. Auditor to distribute the proceeds of sale in his hands, among Judgment creditors, &c. part'es interested.

BEAVER COUNTY, SS:
A true Extract from the Record
Attest: M. WEYAND, Proth'y.

The Auditor above-named will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Beaver, on Tuesday, Feb. 28th, 1865, at 1 o'clock, p. m., at which time and place all parties interested may attend.

feb8'65 J. H. CUNNINGHAM, Auditor

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF BEAVER COUNTY. In the matter of the application of the Mt. Pleasant, Old School Presbyterian Congregation at Darlington, for a Charter of Incorporation. And now, Nov. 15, 1864, Application presented, whereupon the Court having perused said instrument, and being of opinion that it contains nothing contrary to law, direct said instrument to be filed in the Prothonotary's office, and order publication according to law, and that unless cause be shown to the contrary, the aforesaid Charter of Incorporation will be granted by the Court at next Term.

Attest: M. WEYAND, Pro.
feb8'65

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF THE COUNTY OF BEAVER. In the matter of the application of the North Branch Old School Presbyterian Church for a Charter of Incorporation. And now, Nov. 15th, 1864, Application presented, whereupon the Court having perused accompanying instrument, and being of opinion that it contains nothing contrary to law, direct said instrument to be filed in the Prothonotary's office, and order publication according to law, that unless cause be shown to the contrary the aforesaid Charter of Incorporation will be granted by the Court at the next Term.

feb8'65. M. WEYAND, Pro.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF THE COUNTY OF BEAVER. In the matter of the Account of S. H. Piersol, Committee of Jeremiah Piersol. Notice is hereby given, that the above-named Account has been filed in the Prothonotary's office, and that the same will be confirmed on the first day of next term, unless cause be then shown to the contrary.

M. WEYAND, Proth'y.
feb8'65

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of SILAS POWELL, late of Rochester borough, Beaver co., dec'd, having been issued to the undersigned, all persons indebted are required to make immdiate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

HANNAH POWELL, Adm'x.
S. J. CROSS, Adm'r.
jan18'65 Rochester

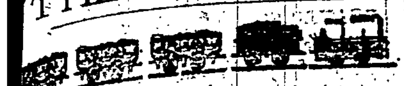
Given under our Hands and Seal of Office, at Beaver, this 28th

WILLIA[illegible]
JOHN H. Bi[illegible]
JOSEPH IRONS,
Commissi[illegible]

SEAL

Attest: WM. S. BARCLAY, Clerk.

Time Table.



CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH, R. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Beaver Station—Going East.

Commencing, Monday, Dec. 18, 1864.—Trains leave Beaver Station as follows:
8.55 A. M. Arrives at Pittsburgh, 10:00 A. M.
2.25 P. M. " " 3:45 P. M.

Going West—
Trains leave Pittsburgh as follows:
6.20 A. M. Arrives at Beaver, 7:45 A. M.
4.50 P. M. " " 5:20 P. M.
2.45 P. M. Rochester 3:55 P. M.
2.10 A. M. " 3:20 A. M.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, *Pres't.*
F. R. MYERS, *Gen'l T'cket Agent.*

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R

Rochester Station—Going East.

	Leaves Rochester	Arr. at Pitts.
1st Brigh'n Accom.	5:52 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
2d Brigh'n "	6:52 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
3d Brigh'n "	12:15 P. M.	2:40 P. M.
4th Brigh'n "	3:05 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
Mail,	4:20 P. M.	5:45 P. M.
1st Express,	1:00 A. M.	2:20 A. M.
2d Express,	2:10 P. M.	3:20 P. M.
Cincin'ti Exp.	7:25 P. M.	8:30 P. M.

Going West—

	Leaves Pitts.	Arr. at Rochester.
1st Brigh'n Accom.	9:00 A. M.	10:45 A. M.
2d Brigh'n "	12:00 M.	1:32 P. M.
3d "	4:30 P. M.	6:02 P. M.
4th "	5:30 P. M.	6:55 P. M.
Mail.	6:40 A. M.	8:05 A. M.
1st Express,	2:10 A. M.	3:20 A. M.
2d Express,	2:00 P. M.	2:15 P. M.

WM. P. SHINN, Supt., E. D.

N. CASTLE & BEAVER VALLEY R.R.

New route opened from Pittsburg to New Castle, Youngstown, Sharon, Mercer, Franklin and Oil city.

Trains leave Pittsburg 3:50 A. M. arrive at New Castle 8:55 A. M.

Trains leave Allegheny 3:50 P. M. arrive at New Castle 6:50 P. M.

Trains leave New Castle 7:00 A. M. arrive at Allegheny 10:05 A. M.

Trains leave New Castle 4:40 P. M. arrive at Pittsburg 7:50 P. M.

Stages connect at New Castle for Mercer.

Shippers would do well to give this route their attention. Prompt attention will be given to forwarding freight.

WM. D. DICKSON, Passenger Ag't.
J. W. BLANCHARD, Gen. Sup't

THE BEAVER ARGUS

FEBRUARY 15th, 1865.

LOCAL and MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to me for subscription to the Beaver *Argus*, prior to Jan. 1st, 1865, will please call and pay up at once if they wish to save cost. Joseph M'Clure is authorized to receive and receipt for the same.

D. L. IMBRIE.

☞We have received the February number of the Atlantic Monthly, and find it more attractive than ever. No one of literary taste can do without this monthly, and no magazine ever published in this country compares with it in the ability with which it is edited. The best writers in the land are among its contributors. The February number contains articles from Whittier, Gottschalk, Sargeant, Holt, Higginson, Stow, Aldrich, Mitchell, Carey, Sheldon, and others.

☞Capt. J. Weyand, formerly one of the editors of this paper, afterwards editor of the Carroll *Union Press*, and lately discharged because of wounds received in battle, after serving over two years as Captain in the 126th Regiment Ohio Volunteers, has purchased the Oil City *Monitor*, and again resumed the chair Editorial. Capt. Weyand was a brave and efficient officer, is an able writer, and will conduct the *Monitor* with energy and ability. May his success be equal to his merits.

☞We hope our friends in different parts of the county will send us items of local interest for our columns. We are willing to pay for the services of contributors, providing we can only get the local news. It is not expected of us to travel through the county gathering up items that should be sent in by those interested. We hope to make our's a good county paper, and to do this must give county news. We hope our friends will attend to this, and we will if desired, pay them for so doing.

Cane Presentation.

Capt. M. R. Adams, Commissioner of the Board of Enrollment of this District, was presented a short time since with a splendid gold-headed cane by the special agents of Provost Marshal's office. The presentation speech was made by Dr. Wallace, the Surgeon of the Board, and replied to by Capt. Adams. The cane is the richest one we ever saw, and must have cost a large sum. Capt. Adams well deserves this token of respect. No man stands higher in the estimation of all who know him. In the greatest press of business, when most men would be annoyed to death by the urgency of the crowd, he is pleasant, affable and obliging. We have never yet heard any one who had business with him, speak of him but to praise, and yet no man is more decided or prompt and more capable. It is his kindness of heart, his obliging, winning manner that attaches men to him, and especially those who know him intimately. May he be often similarly *caned* is our worst wish of him.

THE PITTSBURG "CHRONICLE" ON RECRUITING.—The local editor of the Pittsburg *Chronicle* must have had a terrible attack of draft quivers when he wrote the article in Friday evening's paper on recruiting in Pittsburg After announcing the astounding fact there were committees recruiting in Pittsburg from the neighboring counties, he calls upon the law, citizens, Provost Marshals, policemen, everybody, to assist in putting them out. Where is the law to put them out? he asks frantically. Why don't you drive them out? Avaunt! away! begone! he exclaims in perfect phrenzy of excitement. His must have been a bad case of draft on the brain. As there didn't happen to be any law to put these committees out, they of course did not mind his cries and threats. We would take this occasion to inform the local editor aforesaid, that other counties have a right to recruit in Pittsburg, and they intend to do it. The majority of those who volunteer in Pittsburg go there from the surrounding counties to do so. Pittsburg has the credit of nearly all the men who re-enlisted from Western Pennsylvania.

We believe Pittsburg has contributed its share of men in this war, but we are quite certain it has not contributed any more than its share, or more than the surrounding counties. If you spend your time in idle rovings, the draft will come before you are ready. Better raise the money, go to work and put in your men, as other counties are doing, and then you will have no cause of alarm.

The Quota of Beaver County.

The following is the quota of men yet required, after deducting credits, to be furnished by the sub districts of Beaver county, on the recent call of the President for 300,000 volunteers:

Pulaski	7	Harmony	1
North Sewickly	15	Hanover	26
Freedom bor.	7	Independence	9
Freedom dist.	6	Rochester bor.	19
Moon	15	Rochester tp.	2
Phillipsburg	5	Hopewell	12
Big Beaver	6	Brighton	8
Chippewa	8	Industry	8
Bridgewater	5	Darlington	20
Ohio	13	Greene	19
Patterson	2	Raccoon	10
Franklin	11	Beaver	7
Marion	6	New Brighton	25
New Sewickly	21	Fallston	3
Economy	16	South Beaver	13

JOHN CUTHBERTSON,
Captain and Provost Marshal, 24th Dist.
New Brighton, Feb. 10.

MAP OF RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG.—We publish on our first page a valuable map of Richmond and Petersburg. We have secured a number of maps, and portraits of distinguished men, for publication. These, of course, cost money, yet we are determined to make the *Argus* a good paper, no matter what the cost. We are not making money off the paper, and do not expect to. The truth is, it hardly pays expenses, and our labor and expenses are gratuitous; and yet we are content in knowing that in this way we contribute something to the country and the party sustaining the country. As we contribute our labor, we would remind our patrons we should not be expected to contribute money beside. If those owing us and those taking the paper pay up promptly, we can about meet expenses. We endeavor to publish a good paper, and hope subscribers will not delay paying up their subscriptions, for, as the old motto is, "one good turn deserves another."

WE dropped in the other day to see our friend Wm. Kennedy, in New Brighton, and was surprised to find what improvements he had made since our last visit. He has built a large addition to his former store-room, and, together with the warehouse, it now extends the whole length of the lot, 175 feet. The inside is fitted up in fine style and all the available room in the large building filled with goods. He has now the largest store room and warehouse in the county, and we presume we can say, without exciting the prejudice of any, that he does more business than any other man in the county. Notwithstanding the calls upon his time, he can always stop to speak a pleasant word and treat all politely. We know of no more successful or capable business man and none whose success is more entirely the result of his own labor.

The Special Election.

The official vote of Washington County having come to hand, we are enabled to give the result of the late special election for Representative, as follows:

	WELSH, U.	BRADY, D.
Washington co.	3295	2684
Beaver co.	1527	578
	4822	3262

The Evacuation of Mobile.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.

The officers connected with the army operating against Mobile, who arrived to-day, via Annapolis, confirm the report of the evacuation of that place by the rebel forces. They say that the city can, at any time, be captured by a small land force, and doubt very much if any resistance would be made.

List of Jurors for March Sessions, commencing 1st Monday.

GRAND JURORS.

New Brighton: Edward E Holmes, B R Bradford, Henry T Reeves;
Fallston: Thos Campbell;
Darlington: Geo W Carey;
Independence: John Ferguson;
Hopewell: Archibald Gillmore;
Bridgewater: Williamson Graham;
Ohio: Wallace Hunter, Thos H Mason;
Harmony: Andrew Kotrba;
Freedom: Thos G Kerr;
Beaver Bor: S B Mercer, Wm Orr, Wm Warrick, Azariah Wynn;
Big Beaver: John Marshall, Wm H Powers;
Glasgow: John McFall;
Hanover: Wm M'Clurg;
Raccoon: Robert Potter;
Patterson: Samuel R Patterson;
Chippewa: John W Welsh;
South Beaver: Wm M Wilson.

PETIT JURORS—1st MONDAY.

Chippewa: Wm Anderson;
Moon: Robert Alcorn, Daniel Bruce, John M'Brier;
New Brighton: Charles Boak, Hiram Reed, Joseph Wilson;
Brighton Tp: Daniel Barndollar, G W Engle, Jr;
Phillipsburgh: Joseph Bentel, Francis LeGoulon;
North Sewickley: S C Clow, Robert Ferguson, David Graham, Thos Ramsey, James M Runyan;
New Sewickley: Henry Douglass Henry Goehring, George Teets, Jonathan Paul;
Rochester: F A Fortune, A T Shallenberger, Wm Porter;
Freedom: Samuel Furnier;
Hanover: Alexander G. Gibb;
South Beaver: John Garvin Sr, John Roberts;
Hopewell: Wm Johnston;
Economy: James Musgrave;
Pulaski: Alfred Moore;
Bridgewater: H C M'Cullough, James Porter;
Harmony: Lewis Pheil;
Beaver: Daniel Risinger;
Industry: Milton Reed, Richard Walton;
Raccoon: David Smith, Forbes Todd;

2ND WEEK.

Hanover: Alexander Adams, Saml Bigger, John B Crooks, John L Moore;
Rochester: Wm Alexander, Daniel Fitch, Jemuel Woodruff;
Moon: James Burnison;
New Sewickley: John Boren, Chas Barret, John Knoveshoe.
Darlington: James Caughey, John Hartshorn;
Ohio: Wm Cunningham, Milo R. Derringer;
Borough Tp: Lucian Conrad, Robert M'Creery;
Georgetown: Wm J Carneagey;
Economy: Thos Dunn, James Davis;
Raccoon: David Ewing;
South Beaver: Samuel Harbison, Jacob Smith;
Greene: Henry Kinsey, S Laughlin;
Industry: Samuel Mason, Wm Briggs;
~~Big Beaver: John M'Clure (of William);~~
Freedom: John Nickum, Thomas J Thompson;
Pulaski: Henry Phillis;
New Brighton: John Price, James Wilson;
Hookstown: Wm Stewart;
Phillipsburgh: Gilbert Trumpeter;
Brighton Tp: Andrew Watterson;
Franklin; John C Weller, John Y Zeigler.

Beaver County Oil Lands.

DARLINGTON, Beaver Co., Pa., }
Feb. 8th, 1865 }

Editor Argus: Believing a few items of news in regard to oil matters in this locality would interest most of your readers, I take pen to address you a few lines. Some time since oil was struck near this village in a well being bored in the Beaver Creek, near the United Presbyterian Church. At first not much was thought of the strike, as even the owner of the well himself seemed to regard the "show" a very small one. But the flow of the well has steadily increased, until it is now pronounced by "oil men" to be a fifty barrel well. Within a few days past the production of the well has become greater, and a grand rush was made for territory. Within a day or two nearly every farm from Galilee to Smith's Ferry has changed hands, and the price of land has advanced from seventy-five to six hundred dollars an acre. Several sales were made to day around this place, at from two hundred to four hundred dollars per acre. The good sites are being rapidly bought up, and several companies are organizing to "bore." Several wells will be started as soon as the weather becomes mild enough for out-door labor. Already strangers from Philadelphia, New York, Pittsburg, and Cleveland, loaded with greenbacks, are here looking for sites, and offering high figures for "oil lands." The fever is beginning to rage with fury. This poor, old, dilapidated town is in a wonderful state of excitement. The people have entirely forgotten the draft, and the sole subject of conversation is oil, oil territory, oil sites, oil lands. Men on horseback, men in sleighs, men on foot, some with plenty of money, some with none, are searching all this neighborhood over for oil lands. The Pancake Farm, a little below Elder's Mills, on the Little Beaver, was sold this week for eighty thousand dollars. One of Mr. Pancake's near neighbors, was offered fifty-five thousand dollars, cash down, for fifty acres, and he did not sell because he thinks he ought to have more. The Ansley's sold a twenty acre lease this week for twenty-one thousand dollars in cash. If any more strikes are made this little valley will be filled with derricks and oil speculators.

Yours, truly. B.

Charleston Reported Evacuated.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.

The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says: It is understood here that dispatches have been received from City Point, stating that Richmond papers of the 11th confirm the report of the capture of Branchville, and also contain a report that Charleston was evacuated.

MARRIED:

At the residence of the brides mother, February 8, 1865, by Rev. George Scott, D. D., assisted by the Rev. R. White, Mr. JOHN FRAZIER, of Howard's Point, Fayette county, Ill., and Miss MARGARET COOK, of South Beaver township, Beaver county, Pa.,

DIED:

In Bridgewater, on the 1st inst., Mrs. MARGARET E. ANKENY, aged 74 years, 5 months and 2 days.

BRITISH PERIODICALS,

VIZ.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Conserv.,)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Radical.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free-Church.)
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled*, the price of paper nearly *trebled*, and taxes, duties, licenses, etc., largely increased, they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:

TERMS FOR 1865.

For any one of the Reviews	$4,00
For any two of the Reviews	7,00
For any three of the Reviews	10,00
For all four of the Reviews	12,00
For Blackwood's Magazine	4,00
For Blackwood and one Review	7,00
For Blackwood and any two Reviews	10,00
For Brackwood and three Reviews	13,00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15,00

The works will be printed on a *greatly improved quality of paper*, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both—*we* shall continue to give faithful copies of *all* the matters contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in this country.

Compared with the cost of the originals editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are *exceedingly low*. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright *in Gold*—$1 costing us at this time (Jan. 1865) nearly $2,60 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our *Civil War*, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great abillity and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country, of every creed and party.

THE FOUR REVIEWS for 1863.

A few copies of the above remain on hand, and will be sold at $5 for the whole four, or $2 for any one.

We also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE.

By Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages and numerous Engravings.

PRICE $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested in the following Administration and Guardian accounts, which have been passed and filed in the Register's Office, of Beaver county, Pa., will take notice that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, to be held at Beaver, in and for the county of Beaver, on Wednesday, the 8th day of March, 1865, for confirmation and allowance.

The final real estate account of John Allison and George W. Hamilton, administrators of the estate of John R. Shannon, dec'd.

The final account of Samuel Harnit, executor of the last will and testament of Mary M'Minn, dec'd.

The final account of Daniel Figley, executor of the last will and testament of William Figley, dec'd.

The account of D. L. Imbrie, Trustee to make sale of the real estate of Jno Main, dec'd.

The final account of James Sterling, administrator of the estate of Thomas N. Thornsburg, dec'd.

The final account of James W. Pander, administrator of the estate of Jacob Young, decd.

The final account of Wm. Leaf, administrator of the estate of Saml Stiles, dec'd.

The final account of Hugh Martin, executor of the last will and testament of Maria A. W. Eakin, dec'd.

The final account of James P. Martin, administrator of the estate of Rebecca McKnight, dec'd.

The final account of David Leonard, administrator of the estate of Edward Leonard, decd.

The final accounts (real and personal) of James Burneson and Thomas Reed, executors of the last will of Samuel Burneson, dec'd.

The final account of John and Cornelius Shane, administrators of the estate of Timothy Shane, dec'd.

The final accounts (real and personal) of John Whisler, adm'r. *cum testamento annexo* of Jackson Whisler, dec'd.

The final account of Joseph C. Wilson, executor of the last will and testament of Matilda Cunningham, dec'd.

The final account of Detmer Shaner, executor and trustee to sell certain real estate (to wit, 300 acres) of David Shaner, dec'd.

The final account of John Peirsol, trustee to make sale of the real estate of Jacob Peirsol, dec'd.

The final account of Andrew D. Gilliland, administrator of the estate of Matthew Gilliland, dec'd, who was administrator *de bonus non, cum testamento annexo* of the estate of Samuel Caughey, dec'd.

The final account of Andrew Watterson, executor of the last will and testament of John Hunter, dec'd.

The final accounts of David Ferguson, guardian of Margaret J. and Robert Ferguson, minor children of said guardian.

The final account of Joseph Duncan, guardian of Mary Ann Coulson, minor child of Elwood Coulson, dec'd.

The final account of James Jackson, guardian of Clarinda J. Jackson, minor heir of Samuel Jackson, dec'd.

The final account of D. A. Cunningham, guardian of Wm. J. McFadden, minor son of James M'Fadden, dec'd.

The account of Rev. R. S. Morton, guardian of Isabella Calhoon, minor daughter of Thos. Calhoon, dec'd.

A. R. MOORE,
Beaver, Feb. 8th, '65. Register.

A. L. S. MORAND, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
(*Late A. A. Surg. U. S. Army,*)
FREEDOM,
BEAVER CO., PA. [jan4

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES.

The Best, Most Reliable Sewing Machine Now in Use!

These Machines make the lock-stich alike on both sides, and use less than half the thread and silks that the single or double thread loop-stitch Machines do. It will Stitch, Hem, Fell, Quilt, Tuck, Plait, Gather, Cord, Braid, etc., all without previous basting; and are better adapted than any other Sewing Machine in use to the frequent changes and great variety of sewing required in a family; or they will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect; or from the finest gauze to the heaviest beaver cloth, without changing the feed needle or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever!

It has the following advantages over all other machines:

Far greater variety of work; beauty and excellence of stitch; speed and quietness of motion; simplicity of construction; ease and management; elegance of design and finish.

These are peculiar facts, and will go far to determine the choice of an intelligent buyer.

—Please call and examine.

S. H. PEIRSOL,
BEAVER, PA.,
aug17] Sole Ag't for Beaver co.

TRIAL LIST.

FOR MARCH TERM, 1865

FIRST WEEK.

John Stewart	vs	Jas Little, et al.
J. W. Decker's Ex'rs	"	John Mellon, et al.
James Duncan	"	John M. Ewing, et al.
Lukens & Beeson	"	Darlingt'n M.E.Ch'ch
Patterson & Davidson	"	Martha Souders.
James Collins & co	"	Wm. M. Shirts, et al.

SECOND WEEK.

Wm. Eakin's Ex'r.	vs	Henry Jordon & wife
Alfred Campbell	"	Rebecca Campbell's Ad
Commonwealth, use,	"	John Duff's Ex'r.
Wash'tn Build. Ass'n	"	Ivory Cole.
John Mullen	"	Joseph Ammon, et al.
Charles Thorn	"	Margaret Higby.
Thomas M'Laughlin	"	Robert Adams.
Richard D. Hudson	"	Thomas Jenkins.
David Scott's heirs	"	Arch'd Robertson.
same	"	same, et al,
Lath'p Rawden's h'rs	"	John T. Holmes.
Benj. R. Bradford	"	George S. Porter.
John Swick	"	Richard S. Barton,
Hugh Wright, et al	"	David Gibb, et al.
Mary Brown	"	Joseph Ray.

feb8'65 M. WEYAND, Pro.

NOTICE.

NATIONAL BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY }
New Brighton, Feb. 1, 1865. }

THE Stockholders of "the National Bank of Beaver County" are hereby notified that the unpaid portion of the Capital Stock is required to be paid at the Banking house in instalments as follows, viz: Twenty-five per cent. thereof, on the first day of March next, and a like instalment upon the first days of May, July and September next thereafter.

By order of the Board.

EDWARD HOOPS,
feb. 8 '65, Cashier.

Land Agency.

THE undersigned having established an AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF REAL ESTATE, in the CITY OF BOONVILLE, COOPER COUNTY, MO., would call the attention of his friends in Western Pennsylvania to the unprecedented low price for which land, of the first quality, can be bought at the present time. Persons desirous of buying cheap farms will receive due attention by calling at my office in Booneville, where they will find all descriptions of farms on the register, with price, location, &c. Office: Morgan, st.

jan25'65 JOHN MITCHELL.

BEAVER SEMINARY AND INSTITUTE

THE NEXT TERM WILL COMMENCE

Monday, the 12th of December.

Among its advantages are—
1. An efficient and accomplished Faculty.
2. Thoroughness in its classes.
3. Superior advantages for Vocal and Instrumental Music.
4. Extent of its English a classical course.
5. Daily lessons in German and French.

☞Send for a catalogue to
nov30'64 REV. R. T. TAYLOR.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES

DR. CHEESEMAN'S FEMALE REGULATING PILLS

Will immediately relieve, without pain, all disturbances of the periodic discharge, whether arising from relaxation or suppression.—They act like a charm in removing the pains that accompany difficult or immoderate menstruation, and are the only safe and reliable remedy for Flushes, Sick Headache, Pains in the Loins, Back and Sides, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Tremors, Hysterics, Spasms, Broken Sleep, and other unpleasant and dangerous effects of an unnatural condition of the sexual functions. In the worst cases of *Fluor Albus*, or Whites, they effect speedy cure.

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills

Have been used OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY. They are offered as the only safe means of renewing interrupted menstruation, but Ladies must bear in mind that there is *one condition* of the female system in which the Pills cannot be taken without producing a *peculiar result.* The condition referred to is *pregnancy*—the result, *miscarriage.* Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it. *They cannot do harm* in any other way.

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills

Are the *only medicine* that *married and single ladies* have relied upon for many years, or can rely upon now. *Beware of imitations!* These Pills form the *Finest Preparation ever put forward*, with *immediate and persistent success.*—DON'T BE DECEIVED. Take this advertisement to your Druggist, and tell him that you *want the best and most reliable Female Medicine in the world*, which is comprised in

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills!

They haqe received, and are now receiving the sanction of the most *eminent* Physicians in America.

Explicit Directions with each Box.—the price, ONE DOLLAR per box, containing from 50 to 60 pills.

Pills, sent *by mail, promptly*, by remitting the price to the Proprietors, or any authorized Agent, in current funds. *Sold by Druggists generally.*

HUTCHINGS & HILLIER, *Proprietors*,
81 Cedar street, New York.

☞Sold Wholesale and Retail by Dr. S. Smith, Bridgewater; Dr. Marquis and J. H. Hannen, Rochester; John Moore, Beaver, and by all Druggists at New Brighton. [nov23:1y

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of Orphans' Court, of the County of Beaver, the undersigned will expose to sale, by Public Vendue or out-cry, on the premises, on

Monday, February 27th, 1865,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described property, being the estate of Henrietta Murrels and Louisa Murrels, minor children of FRANK Murrels, dec'd., situate in the borough of Bridgewater, Beaver county:

1st. The undivided one-fifth of all that certain lot of ground, bounded north by lot of Henry Ankeny, east by an alley, south by public street, and west by lot of Mrs. Boies; on which are erected a two story frame dwelling house, 36 by 16 feet, a stable and other out-buildings.

2d. Also, the undivided one-fifth of a certain other enclosed lot in Stone's plan or addition to the borough of Bridgewater, bounded north by an alley, east by Mulberry st, south by lot of John Miller's heirs, and west by street or alley.

3d. Also, the undivided one-tenth of all that certain other lot in the borough aforesaid, bounded north by Locust street, east by lot of Mrs. Rowan, south by lot of —— Stewart, and west by Market street, on which is erected a frame stable.

The above described lots being of the usual size of lots in said borough, and the above-mentioned undivided interests therein being also subject to the dower of Elizabeth Murrels, widow of Frank Murrels, sr., dec'd.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money on the confirmation of the sale by the court, balance in two equal, annual payments from that date, with interest thereon from same time.

JOHN MURRELS,
feb1'65 Guardian of said minors.

BIOKRENE OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK! OUTH TO THE AGED!

This preparation is unequalled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.

The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their pristine joy. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of servility, self abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency of any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.

Biokrene

Cures Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most *delightful, desirable and novel* effect upon the nervous system; and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their *natural vigor*, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

Biokrene.

The Feeble, the Languid, the Dispairing, the Old should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purposes.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weakness of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief to Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One dollar per Bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggist generally.

Sent by express anywhere, by addressing
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, *Proprietors*,
81 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

☞Sold at Marquis' Drug store, Rochester, one door below Post Office, and wholesale and retail by Dr. Smith, Bridgewater, Beaver county. [nov23:1y

NOTICE.

I HEREBY notify the public that my wife, Mary James, has left my bed and board, without any just provocation; I therefore warn all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any of her contracts.

JOSEPH JAMES.
South Beaver tp, Jan. 19, 1865.

...ues appoint-
...ues, for their adoption
...tion.

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA,

THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY FOR

Scrofula and Scrofulous Diseases.

From Emery Edes, a well-known merchant of Oxford, Maine.

"I have sold large quantities of your SARSAPARILLA, but never yet one bottle which failed of the desired effect and full satisfaction to those who took it. As fast as our people try it, they agree there has been no medicine like it before in our community."

Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Ulcers, Sores, and all Diseases of the Skin.

From Rev. Robt. Stratton, Bristol, England.

"I only do my duty to you and the public, when I add my testimony to that you publish of the medicinal virtues of your SARSAPARILLA. My daughter, aged ten, had an afflicting humor in her ears, eyes, and hair for years, which we were unable to cure until we tried your SARSAPARILLA. She has been well for some months."

From Mrs. Jane E. Rice, a well-known and much-esteemed lady of Dennisville, Cape May Co., N. J.

"My daughter has suffered for a year past with a scrofulous eruption, which was very troublesome. Nothing afforded any relief until we tried your SARSAPARILLA, which soon completely cured her."

From Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely-known Gage, Murray & Co., manufacturers of enamelled papers in Nashua, N. H.

"I had for several years a very troublesome humor in my face, which grew constantly worse until it disfigured my features and became an intolerable affliction. I tried almost every thing a man could of both advice and medicine, but without any relief whatever, until I took your SARSAPARILLA. It immediately made my face worse, as you told me it might for a time; but in a few weeks the new skin began to form under the blotches, and continued until my face is as smooth as any body's, and I am without any symptoms of the disease that I know of. I enjoy perfect health, and without a doubt owe it to your SARSAPARILLA."

Erysipelas—General Debility—Purify the Blood.

From Dr. Robt. Sawin, Houston St., New York.

"DR. AYER. I seldom fail to remove *Eruptions* and *Scrofulous Sores* by the persevering use of your SARSAPARILLA, and I have just now cured an attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* with it. No alterative we possess equals the SARSAPARILLA you have supplied to the profession as well as to the people."

From J. E. Johnston, Esq., Wakeman, Ohio.

"For twelve years, I had the yellow Erysipelas on my right arm, during which time I tried all the celebrated physicians I could reach, and took hundreds of dollars worth of medicines. The ulcers were so bad that the cords became visible, and the doctors decided that my arm must be amputated. I began taking your SARSAPARILLA. Took two bottles, and some of your PILLS. Together they have cured me. I am now as well and sound as any body. Being in a public place, my case is known to every body in this community, and excites the wonder of all."

From Hon. Henry Monro, M. P. P., of Newcastle, C. W., a leading member of the Canadian Parliament.

"I have used your SARSAPARILLA in my family, for general *debility*, and for *purifying the blood*, with very beneficial results, and feel confidence in commending it to the afflicted."

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Eyes.

From Harvey Sickler, Esq., the able editor of the Tunkhannock Democrat, Pennsylvania.

"Our only child, about three years of age, was attacked by pimples on his forehead. They rapidly spread until they formed a loathsome and virulent sore, which covered his face, and actually blinded his eyes for some days. A skilful physician applied nitrate of silver and other remedies, without any apparent effect. For fifteen days we guarded his hands, lest with them he should tear open the festering and corrupt wound which covered his whole face. Having tried every thing else we had any hope from, we began giving your SARSAPARILLA, and applying the iodide of potash lotion, as you direct. The sore began to heal when we had given the first bottle, and was well when we had finished the second. The child's eyelashes, which had come out, grew again, and he is now as healthy and fair as any other. The whole neighborhood predicted that the child must die."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

From Dr. Hiram Sloat, of St. Louis, Missouri.

"I find your SARSAPARILLA a more effectual remedy for the secondary symptoms of *Syphilis* and for syphilitic disease than any other we possess. The profession are indebted to you for some of the best medicines we have."

From A. J. French, M. D., an eminent physician of Lawrence, Mass., who is a prominent member of the Legislature of Massachusetts.

"DR. AYER. My dear Sir: I have found your SARSAPARILLA an excellent remedy for *Syphilis*, both of the *primary* and *secondary* type, and effectual in some cases that were too obstinate to yield to other remedies. I do not know what we can employ with more certainty of success, where a powerful alterative is required."

Mr. Chas. S. Van Liew, of New Brunswick, N. J., had dreadful ulcers on his legs, caused by the abuse of mercury, or *mercurial disease*, which grew more and more aggravated for years, in spite of every remedy or treatment that could be applied, until the persevering use of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA relieved him. Few cases can be found more inveterate and distressing than this, and it took several dozen bottles to cure him.

Leucorrhœa, Whites, Female Weakness, are generally produced by internal *Scrofulous Ulceration*, and are very often cured by the alterative effect of this SARSAPARILLA. Some cases require, however, in aid of the SARSAPARILLA, the skilful application of local remedies.

From the well-known and widely-celebrated Dr. Jacob Morrill, of Cincinnati.

"I have found your SARSAPARILLA an excellent alterative in diseases of females. Many cases of Irregularity, Leucorrhœa, Internal Ulceration, and local debility, arising from the scrofulous diathesis, have yielded to it, and there are few that do not, when its effect is properly aided by local treatment."

A lady, unwilling to allow the publication of her name, writes:

"My daughter and myself have been cured of a very debilitating Leucorrhœa of long standing, by two bottles of your SARSAPARILLA."

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Neuralgia, when caused by *Scrofula* in the system, are rapidly cured by this EXT. SARSAPARILLA.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

possess so many advantages over the other purgatives in the market, and their superior virtues are so universally known, that we need not do more than to assure the public their quality is maintained equal to the best it ever has been, and that they may be depended on to do all that they have ever done.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, M. D., & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by

☞Sold by J. Moore, Beaver; Dr. Smith, Bridgewater; S. J. Cross, Rochester; Dr. Sargent, New Brighton; and by dealers every where. nov16'64

PETER ANGEL'S,

IN BRIDGEWATER,

IS the place to buy your PAINTS, LIQUORS, CONFECTIONARIES, and to get good ALE, CIGARS, CAKES, &c. Having added a new building to his old stand, he is now prepared to accommodate his customers and the citizens generally with anything in his line, having the best assortment this side of Pittsburg, and sells cheaper. He will warrant his liquors, of all kinds, to be the purest and best, and those wishing the best quality for medicinal purposes, would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞Call and see the Angel Peter, at his old stand, and you are sure of a hearty welcome and prompt attention. [jan25

HENRY HICE. JAS. S. RUTAN.

Hice & Rutan,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

WILL attend to legal business of all kinds. Prompt attention given to collections generally. Licensed Agents for collection of Pensions, Bounty, arrears of Pay, Prize money, Pay, etc., of Prisoners of War, and all kinds of military claims against the Government. Office—
Corner of Market Street and the Diamond,
(immediately in the rear of Court House,)
BEAVER, PENN'A. [jan4

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of GEORGE METZ, late of New Sewickly tp., Beaver co., Pa., dec'd, havin been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY GEOHRING, } Ex'rs
GEORGE GARDNER, }
jan11'65 New Sewickly tp.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of THOS. HORNE, late of Big Beaver township, Beaver county, Penna., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them prope...

...anything in par-
...all compound manures in
...which our farmers make.

☞The best kind of agricultural fairs—farmers' daughters.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

AT THE TREASURY OF BEAVER COUNTY FOR THE YEAR 1864.

STATEMENT.

Dr. Receipts.

To cash received during the year, as per Treasurer's account, exclusive of balance of last year,	$69,608 26

Cr. Expenditures.

By warrants issued during the year on the following acc'ts, viz:		
Agricultural Society, per Act of Assembly,		$100 00
Assessments—Assessor's and assistants' pay,	$468 05	
do Military rolls,	60 39	528 44
Auditors' pay—John Stewart,	40 00	
do Wm Chaney,	40 00	
do Joseph M'Clure,	44 00	
do M.B. Welsh, (State Auditor) 1863–'64,	95 00	219 00
Borrowed money—interest paid,	6698 61	
do do principal paid,	674 01	7372 62
Bridges—building,	3718 19	
do repairing,	1460 00	
do expenses attending viewing, &c;	81 25	
do damages from insufficiency of,	100 00	5354 44
Commissioners' pay—Dan'l B. Short, in full,	482 00	
do Wm. Barnes,	584 00	
do John H. Beighley,	570 00	
do Joseph Irons,	66 00	1702 00
Clerks to Commissioners—Rich'd. H. Agnew, bal.	393 75	
do do M. B. Welsh,	13 14	
do do Enos Hill.	8 70	
do do Wm. S. Barclay, 1 mo,	37 50	453 09
Counsel to do Henry Hice, Esq.,		50 00
Commonwealth cases, viz:		
Clerk of Quarter Sessions fees,	121 44	
Constables' fees,	56 91	
District Attorney's fees, 1864, and prior,	300 00	
Boarding, washing, and clothing for prisoners,	370 58	
Handcuffs for prisoners,	7 00	
Jailor's fees,	5 25	
Physicians at Jail	27 17	
Witnesses' fees, (Com. cases)	317 73	
Justices' fees, do	31 16	
Sheriff's fees,	32 48	1269 72
Coroner's inquests, viz—Coroner's fees,	67 69	
do do Jurors and witnesses,	50 99	
do do expenses of,	33 56	152 24
Court expenses, viz:		
Clerk of Quarter Sessions, general fees,	93 47	
Constables' attending,	159 39	
Constables' returns and mileage	98 57	
Crier of Court—John M. Elliott,	96 00	
Grand Jurors, $396,28; Petit Jurors, $1337,79	1734 07	
Janitor of Court House—George Hinds,	207 00	
Prothonotary's fees,	175 19	
Sheriff, summoning Jurors,	81 00	2644 69
Amount forwarded,		$19846 24

By amount brought forward,		$19846 24
Court House, offices and jail, expenses of, viz:		
Dockets, duplicates, stationery, &c,	592 78	
Firing furnace, etc., at jail,	300 00	
Fuel—Court House, $34,81; Jail, $285,99,	320 80	
Printing,	596 25	
Postage, Revenue stamps, etc,	59 77	
Recorder's fees,	153 00	
Repairs—Court House, $2320,34; Jail, $186,42,	2506 76	
Incidental expenses—C. H., $128,49; Jail, $34,78	163 27	4692 63
Elections—General, township and special, viz:		
Assessors attending, lists, etc.,	223 56	
Constables do notices, etc,	213 01	
Election officers' pay,	1503 74	
Use of houses, light, fuel, etc,	98 58	
Sheriff's advertising fees,	1 50	2040 39
Hospital, West. Pa., support of inmates,	296 02	
House of Refuge, do do	916 35	
do do conveying inmates to,	11 40	1223 77
Justices' fees, swearing county and township officers, and issuing certificates for Fox scalps,		114 70
Poor House—support of paupers,	6600 00	
do Directors' pay—Henry Goehring,	25 00	
do do do Samuel Wilson,	25 00	
do do do John K. Potter;	25 00	6675 00
Railroad bonds and coupons,		60 00
Reward for apprehension of Eli F. Sheets,		90 00
Safe bought for Treasurer's office,		407 85
Taxes—abatements and exonerations,	25 86	
Errors in assessment,	52 38	
And costs refunded on land improperly sold,	23 52	
Overpaid and refunded,	62 36	
Lost tax, collectors' returns of,	833 62	
do military fines, uncollected	8 50	1006 24
Volunteers—relief to families of,	5760 97	
do Secretaries of Relief Board pay of	50 00	5810 97
Amount of warrants issued to Jan. 1, 1865,		$41867 29
By State tax paid, per State Treasurer's receipts,		12883 08
		54750 37
Excess nett receipts,		14857 89
		$69608 26

Dr. JOHN CAUGHEY, Esq., TREASURER OF BEAVER CO. IN ACC'T WITH COUNTY FOR 1864. Cr

To am't rec'd from former Treasurer,		$2590 84
" " " unseated lands, prior to 1864,	247 63	
" " " collectors, prior to '64,	4,388 00	
" " " tax-payers before August 1st, '64,	46,218 37	
" " " tax-payers before Sept. 1st, 64,	1,519 50	
" " " collectors for 1864,	7,386 59	
" " Relief funds refunded,	16 50	
" " refunded by Coroner,	16 95	
" " rec'd for redempt'n for lands, a sold for taxes,	99 73	
" " rec'd from Danl and Mary Howell, ac't costs,	10 00	
" " " Commiss'rs for old jury boxes, etc, sold,	19 15	
" " " borrowed money,	8,251 00	
" " " Harmony tp Justice of Peace for fine,	5 00	
" " " John Roberts, late Sheriff, fines,	100 00	
" " " Joseph Ledlie, fines,	400 00	
" " " soldiers' taxes,	61 41	
" " " Danl B. Short, error in wages rec'd.	10 00	
" " " Marg't Remler, New Sewickly, tax '58,	1 23	
" " of levy for militia fines,	797 50	
" " due the Co. from Commonwealth, Jan 20, '64,	59 70	69608 26
		$72,199 10
Balance in Treasurer's hands,		$1,206 75

By cash paid on general warrants,	52,976 50
" " " certificates to road viewers,	68 00
" " " " for fox scalps,	36 25
" " for redemption of unseated lands,	89 23
" abatement allowed tax-payers,	2,310 91
" exonerations allowed collectors of militia fines.	194 00
" commissions allowed collectors of militia fines,	24 94
" militia fines in hands of collectors,	33 50
" cash & com'n pd Commonw'h, State & ½ mill tax for '64,	12,883 08
" Treasurer's com'n on $61,907 56-100 rec'd @ 2 pr ct,	1,226 15
" " " " $53,863 98-100 pd out @ 2 pr ct,	1,067 28
" " " " $8,251, borrowed money, @ 1 pr ct,	82 51
Balance,	1,206 75
	$72,199 10

TABLE OF TAXES LAID IN THE SEVERAL TOWNSHIPS FOR STATE & COUNTY PURPOSES, AND AMOUNTS

Credited to and Due by Collectors, together with 5 per ct. abatement to Tax-payers for prompt payment for year '64.

DISTRICTS.	Levy of 1864	Gr's am't pd Treas bf Aug 1	pdTreas bf Sep 1	Charged to Collect's.	Paid by Collectors.	Unseated Lands.	Com'n allo'd Coll'rs	Due by Collectors.	COLLECTORS.
Big Beaver	2341 61	1723 13	73 36	545 12	402 72	1 87	......	140 53	M. P. Mitchell.
Beaver boro	2026 71	1725 07	84 51	217 61	205 52	3 08	9 00	......	Jacob Mays.
Borough tp	1309 71	1064 48	38 32	206 50	180 35	17 48	8 67	......	Jacob Mays.
Bridgewater	1382 80	1037 36	28 57	316 87	107 49	11 25	......	198 13	William Barnes.
Brighton	2130 18	1770 69	106 65	252 79	235 90	6 86	10 23	......	John G. Hunter.
Chippewa	1710 90	867 75	57 63	585 52	....	5 69	......	579 83	William Lindsey.
Darlington bor	487 34	282 95	......	204 39	127 72	......	......	76 67	I. A. W. Edgar.
Darlington tp	3143 34	2345 36	15 02	782 96	613 70	......	......	*169 26	James Murray.
Economy	2679 82	1770 18	47 01	862 63	290 43	......	......	572 20	Daniel J. Campton.
Fallston	848 65	652 21	39 89	156 55	148 55	1 44	6 56	......	Thomas Perrott.
Freedom bor	778 37	567 10	20 02	191 25	103 09	1 76	......	86 40	James Stoops.
Franklin	1401 36	1176 60	5 77	218 99	194 14	......	......	24 85	Emanuel Thomas.
Frankfort	287 18	262 19	2 23	22 76	....	......	......	22 76	William H. Frazier.
Glasgow	263 63	92 33	......	171 30	118 91	......	......	52 39	John M'Fall.
Georgetown	525 63	414 51	......	111 12	105 23	1 40	4 49	......	Nathaniel Blackmore.
Greene	2694 90	2124 54	106 85	463 49	329 47	70	......	133 32	John M'Donald.
Harmony	4851 11	4843 82	......	7 59	7 59	......	......	......	Andrew Kotterba.
Hanover	3870 26	3518 40	69 26	282 50	154 95	......	......	127 65	Joseph Mehaffy.
Hopewell	2458 92	1568 29	119 54	771 09	....	......	......	771 09	George S. Davis.
Hookstown	406 74	313 25	13 91	79 58	76 36	......	3 22	......	Nathaniel Blackmore.
Independence	1791 79	1329 71	97 29	364 79	67 00	......	......	297 79	David Alexander.
Industry	1229 59	818 09	25 76	385 75	360 75	9 30	15 70	......	Joseph H. Cooper.
Moon	1627 29	1009 21	19 13	598 95	....	......	......	598 95	Charles Johnson.
Marion	794 03	649 55	27 83	116 85	45 99	......	......	70 66	John Schancy.
New Brighton	3609 96	1995 78	147 02	1449 16	1372 17	18 42	58 57	......	William H. Bebout.
New Sewickly	2587 25	1682 24	101 42	803 59	....	......	......	803 59	Coston Burnes.
North Sewickly	1952 35	1183 49	48 86	720 00	556 75	8 11	......	*146 14	R. S. Barton.
Ohio	2744 59	2349 59	80 06	314 94	145 15	......	......	169 79	Enoch Richardson.
Patterson	776 16	503 65	22	272 29	....	......	......	272 29	James Wilson.
Pulaski	1033 61	547 90	11 84	473 87	176 66	13 76	......	283 45	Hugh McGuire.
Phillipsburg	589 65	513 31	......	76 34	73 08	......	3 26	......	Jacob Shaffer.
Rochester boro	1879 90	1404 59	21 84	453 47	425 72	8 52	19 03	......	John McGown.
Rochester tp	771 27	544 50	1 88	224 89	72 66	17 13	......	135 10	John M'Gown.
Raccoon	2002 83	1435 51	63 61	503 71	483 46	......	20 05	......	Alexander Ewing.
South Beaver	2153 87	1905 38	44 15	206 34	196 27	......	8 07	......	Robert B. Rayl.
	61143 73	46210 78	1519 50	13413 45	7386 59	126 97	167 05	5732 84	*Paid since Jan. 2, '65.

DR. BEAVER COUNTY STOCK ACCOUNT. CR.

JANUARY 2, 1865.	
To amount outstanding warrants (general)	130 50
" " " bounty warrants	16,994 18
" " " bonds,	67,817 43
	$84,942 11
Balance,	$76,150 56

JANUARY 2, 1865.	
By balance in hands of Treasurer,	1,206 75
" amount in hands of collectors, prior to 1864.	925 21
" " due by collectors for 1864,	5,732 84
" " outstanding on unseated lands, prior to 1864,	161 09
" " outstanding on unseated lands for 1864,	126 97
" " in hands of John Roberts, late Sheriff, prior to 1864,	251 69
" " in hands of Joseph Ledlie, for 1864	368 00
" " in hands of Hugh Sutherland, for stove,	19 00
Balance,	76,150 56
	$84,942 11

Delinquent Collectors for Years Prior to 1864, and Balances of Taxes Due January 2d, 1865.

COLLECTORS.	TOWNSHIPS, &C.	Yr's	CoTax	St Tax
William Thompson	Darlington tp	1852	47 62	15 73
Elihu Evans	Patterson tp	1858	124 42	100 70
Robert Nelson	Pulaski tp	1856	9 52	
Benoni Dawson	Glasgow boro	1859	51 91	8 16
G. W. Shroads	Moon tp	1861	151 74	
Am't forwarded			385 21	124 59

COLLECTORS.	TOWNSHIPS, &C.	Y'rs	CoTax	St Tax
Amount brought forward			385 21	124 59
Joseph Ammon	Industry tp	1863	118 20	....
Robert Keifer	Hanover tp	1863	72 61	....
*Charles Johnston	Moon tp	1863	171 36	....
Samuel Gormly	Raccoon tp	1863	53 24	....
*Paid off since Jan. 2d, 1865.			800 62	124 59

Given under our Hands and Seal of Office, at Beaver, this 28th day of January, A. D, 1865.

methods

Given under our Ha

WILLIAM BARNES,
JOHN H. BEIGHLEY,
JOSEPH IRONS,
Commissioners,

SEAL

Attest: WM. S. BARCLAY, Clerk.

Account of all Moneys

Rec'd and Expended by the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Beaver Co. for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864.

Dr. Receipts.

Balance in Treasury Dec 31st, 1863	222 40	
To cash rec'd of County Treasurer,	6600 00	
" proceeds of farm, &c,	54 52	
" cash rec'd of James Brittain, committee,	48 00	
" " " Henry Hice, Esq,	77 00	
" " in various ways,	77 64	$7079 56

Cr Expenditures

By cash paid for support of insane paupers,	1662 10
" " do out-door paupers,	311 25
" " constables and justices' fees,	54 65
" " merchandize, groceries and shoes;	1107 66
" " male and female hire,	396 84
" " coal,	269 86
" " physician's salary and extra drugs furnished,	168 50
" " medical attendance out-paupers,	35 95
" " bacon and beef,	75 73
" " drugs and liquors,	11 91
" " insurance,	37 75
" " coffins,	60 50
" " funeral expenses and boarding out-paupers,	45 00
" " cutting grass and threshing,	39 50
" " subscription to Argus and Star,	4 00
" " hardware, tinware, &c,	20 78
" " seed potatoes and onions,	24 15
" " postage stamps and box rent,	3 35
" " blacksmithing,	22 75
" " nails and plowshares,	7 62
" " coopering and lumber,	31 75
Amount carried forward,	4391 59

Cr. Expenditures.

By amount brought forward.	4891 59
By cash paid for repairs to buildings and furniture,	32 25
" " ornamental trees and plants,	12 25
" " wool,	15 75
" " grate, stove fixtures and bucket,	16 05
" " removing paupers,	7 00
" " stove and oil-cloth,	7 75
" " dried fruit and salt,	18 75
" " wheat	72 10
" " taxes,	1 89
" " ferriage,	18 25
" " publishing receipts and expenditure, 1863,	32 25
" " stock hogs and cattle,	87 10
" " Directors' extra services,	67 80
" " balance an horse,	60 00
" " Attorney's and Treasurer's fees,	85 00
" " water wagon,	8 00
" " frieght, toll and traveling expenses,	43 38
" " window blinds, etc., skiff chain,	9 42
" " uncurrent money cancelled,	8 00
" " payment on farm,	200 00
" " Steward's salary,	450 00
Balance in Treasury Dec 31, 1864	1490 48
	$7079 56

WE, the undersigned, Auditors of Beaver County, do certify that we have examined and audited the foregoing Exhibit of the Receipts and Expenditure of the House for the Support and Employment of the Paupers of said county, and believe the same to be correct as they stand stated. Given under our hands, at Beaver, this 28th day of January, A. D. 1865.

WILLIAM CHANEY,
JOSEPH McCLURE,
JAMES WHITHAM,
Auditors of Beaver County.

Collateral Inheritance Tax.

Alfred R. Moore, Esq., Register of Wills, &c, in Beaver County, in Account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

To balance, Nov 30, 1863,		$20 26
Dec 21, 63, to cash on estate Thos Oliver, dec'd,		35 73
1864.		
To cash on estate M Glass,	do.	15 00
" " " H M Lyon,	do	33 93
" " " Jane Debaven,	do	114 00
" " " O B Allison,	do	111 93
" " " Geo A Hunter,	do	261 75
" " " H M Lyon,	do	14 75
" " " Jos H Wilson,	do	177 85
" " " David Scott,	do	38 81
" " " V Springer,	do	30 00
" " " M. Gool,	do	4 80
" " " S Seawright,	do	5 87
" " " A Anderson	do	16 15
" " " P A Strickland	do	30 00
" " " H Moritz,	do	52 25
" " " H Young,	do	389 50
" " " Robt Brown,	do	138 15
" " " W Harsha,	do	100 94
" " " M Glass,	do	11 25
" " " Ruth Scott.	do	24 32
		1627 24
To Balance		4 69
		$1631 93

Dec 11, 1863, By State Treasurer's receipt,	$19 00
Dec 23, 1863, " " "	33 95
1864.	
By State Treasurer's receipt,	154 78
" " "	106 33
" " "	250 00
" " "	14 00
" " "	169 00
" " "	67 00
" " "	25 58
" " "	27 00
" " "	50 00
" " "	370 00
" " "	131 25
" " "	95 90
" " "	33 80
" J H Beighley's app'r. "	1 50
" Phillip Bentel "	3 00
" Wm S Barclay " "	1 50
" Commission on $1606,98 @ 5 per ct.	80 34
	$1631 93
By Balance due Register, $4 69.	

BEAVER COUNTY, ss.—I do hereby certify that the above is a true Statement of the Collateral Inheritance Taxes as received and disbursed by Alfred R. Moore, Esq., Register, in and for the County of Beaver, during the year ending Nov. 30th, A. D. 1864.

M. B. WELSH, *Auditor.*

To the Commissioners of Beaver County.

VALUABLE FARM AND COAL LAND FOR SALE.

A TRACT of first rate land, situate in Chippewa tp., Beaver county, about 3 miles west of New Brighton, on the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., containing ONE HUNDRED ACRES, is offered for sale on favorable terms. About seventy acres of this land are cleared and in a good state of cultivation; the balance well timbered, and all under fence. There are on the premises a stone dwelling house, a large stone spring house, (the upper story of which is now used as a dwelling, (and hewed log barn. There is a vein of excellent coal underlying a large portion of the tract, with opening near the railroad.

☞ For further information inquire of JAMES FIFE, Esq., Brighton, Pa., N. P. FETERMAN, Esq., Pittsburg, or M. WEYAND, Prothonotary's office, Beaver, Pa. je8,'6wt44

JONES' DYEING & SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT.

39 OHIO STREET,

(West of Federal,)

ALLEGHENY, PENN'A.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment have been engaged for a number of years in the most extensive establishments in this country, in the cities of New York and Philadelphia, where all the improved appliances and apparatus are employed. Being also in possession of the very latest discoveries and methods of European Dyers, they dye and finish Ladies' Silk, Satin and Merino Dresses in a superior style In many cases, these articles are made in color and finish, very nearly equal in appearance to new Goods.

☞ *All Goods returned in two weeks*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of THOS. M'ANDREW, late of New Brighton, Beaver co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claim gainst said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN REEVES, Adm'r,
nov30'64 New Brighton.

BEAVER SEMINARY.

ANOTHER TERM OF SIX MONTHS, will open on

Tuesday the 3d of January, 1865,

$85,00 pays for Board and Room.

☞ For further information send for a catalogue. Address

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dec21'64 Beaver, Pa.

New Marble Works!

D. Irons,

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THE Subscriber announces to the public that he is prepared to furnish to customers all kind of work in his line from a PLAIN SLAB to a CARVED TOMB STONE.

American and Italian Marble

Kept on hand, and all kinds of plain as well as Ornamental work done in a satisfactory manner. D. IRONS.

Market st, 1 door north T. Allison's store.

june15'64

ANDREW WRAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

BEAVER, PENNA.

OFFICE in the Southern extremity of the National Hotel. [aug24'64:1y.

WASHER, WRINGER and STARCHER Combined! Silver and Bronze Medals, Diplomas, Certificates, Premiums, and Testimonials, have been received from various sources, both Public and Private.

Self-Adjusting and Adjustable! The only Wringer with the Patent Cog-Wheel Regulator, for turning both rolls together and which positively prevents the rolls from breaking or twisting on the shaft. It is not only a perfect Wringer, but the Cog-wheels give it a power which renders it a most Excellent Washer pressing and separating, as it does, the dirt with the water from the clothes, leaving them dryer, whiter, and smoother than when "wrung" by hand. The water can be pressed from large and small articles, easier, quicker, and more thoroughly than by the ordinary, old-fashioned back-breaking, wrist-straining, and clothes destroying process.—The Cog-wheels prevent all "wear and tear" of clothes by the friction of the rolls or breaking of stitches by twisting.

Without Cog-wheels, the whole strain of forcing the cloth through the Machine is put upon the lower roll, and the cloth is made to act in the place of Cog-wheels, to drive the upper roll, causing a much greater strain upon the lower roll than when Cog-wheels, with our Patent Regulator are used, besides the extra strain upon the cloth. A Good Canvasser wanted in every town. Liberal inducements offered, and exclusive sale guaranteed.

R. C. BROWING, Agent.
347 Brodway, New York.
WM. G. WOLF, Agent,
May 11, '64 Borough township.

☞ J. R. TODD is Agent for Universa Clothes Wringer in the Townships of Moon, Hopewell, Independence, Raccoon, Greene, and Hanover.

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☞ This admirable Lecture clearly proves that the above enumerated, often self-afflicted evils, may be removed without medicine and without Dangerous surgical operations, and should be read by every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing,

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127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box, 4586.

OCULIST.

DR. J. B. SPEER, 196 PENN STREET, Pittsburg, attends to the treatment of all DISEASES OF THE EE, and performs all operations necessary to their cure. Refers to Rev. W. M. Paxton and Rev. W. A. Paxton. sep7'64:1y.

MARRIAGE.

ITS loves and hates, sorrows and angers, hopes and fears, regrets and joys; MANHOOD, how lost, how restored: the nature, treatment and radical cure of spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness; involuntary emissions, sexual debility and impediments to marriage generally: nervousness, consumption, fits, mental and physical incapacity, resulting from SELF-ABUSE—are fully explained in the MARRIAGE GUIDE, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This most extraordinary book should be in the hands of every young person contemplating marriage, and every man or woman who desires to limit the number of their offspring to their circumstances. Every pain, disease and ache incidental to youth, maturity and old age, is fully explained; every particle of knowledge that should be known is here given. It is full of engravings. In fact, it discloses secrets that every one should know; still it is a book that must be locked up, and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any one on the receipt of twenty-five cents in specie or postage stamps. Address DR. WM. YOUNG. 416 Spruce st., above Fourth, Philadelphia.

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DR. YOUNG can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publication, at his office, 416 Spruce Street, above Fourth, Philada. ☞ Office hours from 9 to 3, daily. [mar26

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HORACE V. SIGLER, *Agent.*

May7—3mos

GLORIOUS NEWS!

Not from the Army but from the Town of Beaver.

New Shoe Store.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Beaver County that, in addition to his well selected stock of CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS and GENTLEMENS FURNISHING GOODS, he has lately purchased a well selected stock of BOOTS and SHOES of every kind and variety. My stock is the largest ever brought to the county, and I am determined to sell "cheaper than the cheapest".—Mind the sign of the "Big Hat."

Sept. 9, '63. I. N. ATKINS.

NOTICE IN PATITION.

BEAVER COUNTY, SS:

IN the Orphans' Court in and for the ty of Beaver, and State of Pennsylv In the matter of the partition of the real tate of Gotleib Michaels, dec'd. And to wit: Nov. 19th, 1864, Rule on the heirs legal representatives of said deceased, Julia, intermarried with Wm. Boswell; Ann intermarried with Peter Wagner; Lewis Mich aels, now, or late of St. Louis, Mo.; Carolin intermarried with George Reddy, from wh she was divorced, and afterwards married a man named Churchman—and all others terested—You and each of you are hereby ted to be and appear before the Hon. Ju of said Court, on the first Monday of Ma next, to accept or refuse the real estate said deceased, at the valuation put upon it an inquest duly awarded by said Court, returned by the Sheriff to Nov'r. term, 18 and in the event of non-acceptance to cause why the same should not be sold.

jan 4, 1865. JOS. LEDLIE, Sheriff.

Notice.

BEAVER COUNTY, SS:

IN the Orphans' Court in and for the ty of Beaver and State of Pennsylvan before the Honorable Judges of said Cour In the matter of the petition for partition the real estate of Robert Ritchie, decease And now, to-wit, Nov. 16th 1864, Rule heirs and legal represetatives of said ceased to-wit: Jane M'Cormick, (widow James B. M'Cormick) Francis Ritchie, T. Ritchie (the petitioner), Wm. T. Ritch residing in the State of Iowa, Robt. Ritchie, James C. Ritchie; Elizabeth Brown (wife John A. Brown). Jonas D. Ritchie, late of, California, and all others interested to shew cause if any you have, why quest to make partition of the real estate said deceased should not be awarded Orphans' Court, to be held at Beaver, for said County, on the first Monday of next. JOSEPH LEDLIE, Sheriff.

Beaver, Jan. 11th, 1864.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Co of the county of Beaver, the undersign ed will expose to sale by public vendue or cry, on the premises, on

Monday, Feb. 20th, 1865.

at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following describ property, being the estate of Thomas M'A drew, late of New Brighton, dec'd., now longing to his minor children, to wit: lots of ground numbered on the draft of said town 415 and 417, bounded north by lot 413; on the east by Fourth on the south by lot No. 419, and on the by Third st. There is erected on said lo 417, a two story brick house. conta four rooms and a hall, with a porch south side, and a cellar under the front of the house. There is also a kitchen back part of the house, and a good from which the water is conveyed into the kitchen. There are twelve trees on said lots bearing fruit and a fence on the front part.

TERMS—cash in hand on confirmation the sale by the co By order of JOHN REEVES [ja25] Adm'of the Est. of Tho M'Andrew,

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

IN the Orphans' Court of Beaver State of Pennsylvania. In the matter the partition of the real estate of Wi Price, late of said county, dec'd. To the and legal representatives of said dec'd wit: David Price, James Price, and Mar Price, residing in the State of Mich Mary Price, residing in the State of York, and all others interested and each of you are hereby notified that inquisition to make partition or valuation the real estate of said deceased, will be on the premises, in Franklin tp., Beaver the 1st day of February, 1865, at which and place you may attend, if you think prop

JOS. LEDLIE, Sh'ff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Beaver, jan 4, '65.

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WHEELER & WILSON FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

With increased confidence in its merits *Best and Most Reliable Family Machine now in use,*

We claim for it the following advantages any and all Sewing Machines: Far greater variety of work; beauty and excellence of stitch; speed and quietness tion; simplicity of construction; ease tion and management; elegance of design finish. It will

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All without any previous basting It works equally well on the thinnest thickest fabrics, from heavy beaver cloth, to the finest cambric.

S. H. PEIRSOL, BEAVER, Pa.
jy20'64] Sole Agent for Beaver county.

ADMINISTARTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of D. C. WAKEFIELD, dec'd, late of New Brighton, Beaver county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons in debted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN ABDELL, Adm'r.,
jan25 Fallston.

ADMINISRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of JAMES TENNIS, late of South Beaver tp, Beaver co, decd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscribers properly authenticated for settlement.

OLIVER TENNIS,
JOHN REED, Adm'rs
jan25

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

LETTERS of administration on the estate of GEORGE W. FULTON, late of New Brighton, Beaver county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

AGNEW DUFF, Adm'r.,
jan18, '65 New Brighton.

T. M. McCord, Notary Public.

OFFICE WITH B. B. CHAMBERLIN, ATT'Y AT LAW,

(Near the Provost Marshal's Office,

BROADWAY, NEW BRIGHTON,

BEAVER COUNTY, PA.

PROMPT attention given to the drawing of EXEMPTION PAPERS, and all matters connected with the draft; also oaths administered, acknowledgments taken, &c., &c.

FALLSTON WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE undersigned expects to commence this week Carding, Spinning, Fulling, Finishing and Dyeing; also to manufacture Flannel, Cloth, Cassimeres, Satinetts and Blankets, at my old place in Fallston. For wear and durability, I can warrant the goods manufactured not to be surpassed. For the accommodation of those on the east side of the Beaver, Wool, etc., can be left at my house in Pulaski township, or John Hodgkinson's store in New Brighton.

je17,'63 EPH'M. SMITH.